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EXERCISES
ON THE
GERMAN GRAMMAR.

BY
FRANZ C. F. DEMMLER,
A MEMBER OF THE PROTESTANT CLERGY OF WÜRTTEMBERG;
AND PROFESSOR AT THE STAFF COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

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INTRODUCTION.

A WIDE distinction ought to be made between translating into a language, and speaking and writing it. Many a good scholar and able writer will find it by far more difficult to translate into his own language from a foreign tongue with which he may be thoroughly acquainted, than it would be for him to write an original composition. The difficulty of translating into a foreign language must, of course, even be greater. The fact is, that the faculty of translating rests on a talent of as special a character as the gift of mimicry or portraiture. Those who do not possess the special talent of imitating one language in the other will never be able to do more than string words and phrases together which may be grammatically correct but devoid, if not altogether of sense, at all events of the spirit of the language in which they purport to be written.

Yet, how very few of the many English persons who now study German will be called upon by the business of practical life to translate English into German? Probably not one in a hundred. On the other hand, how very many find occasion to speak the foreign language, and to write in it such a thing as a simple letter on the ordinary concerns of life! This most useful acquirement of expressing his own thoughts and wants in a plain German style is within the reach of every student of average

ability, who will not shrink from the exertion of mastering, not all the minute rules and exceptions of grammar, nor all the recondite phrases and idioms of the language, but simply the declensions and conjugations, the principles of construction, and a very few indispensable rules of speech. It is a matter of course, that he is to lay in a sufficient stock of words.

With this view, the following Exercises have been arranged so as first to give an extensive Vocabulary, comprising the verbs, substantives, and adjectives of most common use, with the adverbs and phrases which are necessary in expressing time, locality, direction, and mode of action. The student is not expected to learn them off at once; but they are meant to serve for the purpose of verbally practising the primary grammatical points and rules; such as the declensions, conjugations, and the order of words. He will, therefore, have plentiful opportunity to learn them by degrees; and as the words are sorted in groups, the whole list will be found very handy for repetition. Too much attention cannot be paid to the adverbs of time, locality, and direction. A thorough knowledge of them is a most powerful aid in speaking the language; the greatest care has, therefore, been bestowed on setting them forth in the Vocabulary as explicitly as possible.

The first Section of the Exercises is practically by far the most important. Although preceding the others, it should not be considered as merely rudimentary. The rules on which it treats are indispensable; you cannot move a step without them. The student is to return to them again and again; and the same task will take a different shape for him according to his different

stages of progress, just as a man and a boy may tell the same story, but will tell it in a different style. But the boy will be understood as well as the man; and thus the beginner also, when fairly put to it, will soon find, that he is able to tell his tale in the foreign language, if not in an elaborate style and choice phraseology, yet plainly and intelligibly, which after all is the principal thing.

The three other sections are for translating into German, verbally or in writing, just as it may suit the convenience of necessities of the teacher and student. They comprise all the necessary rules besides a great many grammatical niceties, which the student may meet with in reading. Let it be well understood, that they are not meant *in themselves* to teach the student how to write German, but merely to serve as a guide in analysing and adopting phrases and constructions, which he will find in the course of his reading. It sounds like a truism, and, yet it seems necessary to urge it again and again on teachers and students, that, to acquire a practical knowledge of a language, you must practise it, that is to say, you must read it as much possible, you must speak it as far as you have an opportunity, and you must write in it not merely the thoughts of others, but your own.

To understand German it is indispensable thoroughly to master the principal points of Grammar, which, after all, is not a very great matter. Without this knowledge you are never sure of correctly making out even the most simple piece of German. But on the other hand, it is absurd to expect a mere theoretical knowledge of the Grammar to be of any practical use; it is foolish and dishonest, under the vile pretence of rendering the matter

easy, to make the pupil write exercises which neither require nor impart any knowledge. The thing is still done; how long is it to last?

The public competitive examinations have already dispelled many illusions. No system of teaching, however ingeniously contrived, can change the nature of the subject to be taught. It is quite possible, to make a great show, and whilst complacently keeping the real difficulties out of view, to impart a superficial smattering in any branch of science or knowledge. But no sooner is the result of the performance put to an impartial and severe test, than the bubble bursts. To know a language you are first to study its nature, theoretically in the Grammar, practically in reading good authors; it is the only honest, and consequently in the end successful, way of acquiring the faculty of writing and speaking it.

STAFF COLLEGE, *February*, 1860.

EXERCISES

ON

THE GERMAN GRAMMAR.

VOCABULARY.

I.—*Ja*, *yes*.

Nein, *no*. *Nicht*, *not*.

Ja wohl, yes indeed
gewiß, certainly
allerdings, by all means
freilich, indeed
natürlich, of course
ganz recht, quite so
doch, like the French *si*, affirmative directly opposed to a negative.

durchaus nicht, not at all
gewiß nicht, certainly not
keineswegs, by no means
im Gegentheil, on the contrary
warum nicht gar?! (why not even so!)
 you don't say so!

II.—VERBS

a.—of the ancient conjugation (see *Gr.*, pp. 4—5, and pp. 63—68).

INFIN.	IMPERF.	PAST PART.	
kommen	(kam,	gekommen),	to come
bleiben	(blieb,	geblieben),	to remain
gehen	(ging,	gegangen),	to go, or walk
sitzen	(saß,	gesessen),	to sit
reiten	(ritt,	geritten),	to ride (on horseback)
fahren	(fuhr,	gefahren),	to drive
stehen	(stand,	gestanden),	to stand
fallen	(fiel,	gefallen),	to fall
liegen	(lag,	gelegen),	to lie
sinken	(sank,	gesunken),	to sink
sehen	(sah,	gesehen),	to see
sprechen	(sprach,	gesprochen),	to speak
singen	(sang,	gesungen),	to sing
schreien	(schrie,	geschrien),	to shout
schweigen	(schwie,	geschwiegen),	to be silent
finden	(fand,	gefunden),	to find
verlieren	(verlor,	verloren),	to lose

INFIN.	IMPERF.	PAST PART.	
essen	(aß,	geessen),	to eat, to dine
trinken	(trank,	getrunken),	to drink
riechen	(roch,	gerochen),	to smell
schlafen	(schief,	geschlafen),	to sleep
waschen	(wusch,	gewaschen),	to wash
lesen	(las,	gelesen),	to read
schreiben	(schrieb,	geschrieben),	to write
tragen	(trug,	getragen),	to carry
steigen	(stieg,	gestiegen),	to rise
ziehen	(zog,	gezogen),	to drag, to march, to rear
fangen	(fang,	gefangen),	to catch
greifen	(griff,	gegriffen),	to grasp
geben	(gab,	gegeben),	to give
nehmen	(nahm,	genommen),	to take
thun	(that,	gethan),	to do
lassen	(ließ,	gelassen),	to leave, to let
sterben	(starb,	gestorben),	to die.

b.—of the modern conjugation (see *Gr.*, pp. 3—5, and pp. 47 & foll.)

leben, to live	arbeiten, to work
hoffen, to hope	ruhen, to rest
fürchten, to fear	spielen, to play
wünschen, to wish	lachen, to laugh
lieben, to love	lächeln, to smile
hassen, to hate	weinen, to weep
machen, to make	seufzen, to sigh
hören, to hear	bauen, to build
sagen, to say, to tell	pflanzen, to plant
fragen, to ask (a question)	blühen, to bloom
antworten, to answer	tödten, to kill
fordern, to ask for—	führen, to lead
warten, to wait	säen, to sow
suchen, to seek	nähen, to sew, to stitch
schicken, to send	stricken, to knit
holen, to fetch	sticken, to embroider
kleiden, to dress	zeigen, to show
baden, to bathe	kaufen, to buy
rechnen, to reckon	verkaufen, to sell
zählen, to count	bezahlen, to pay.

es regnet, it rains; es schneit, it snows; es donnert, it thunders;
es blizt, it lightens; es hagelt, it hails.

III.—Wer? *who?* *der*, *die*, *this one*; see *Gr.*, p. 12. Rem. 2.

dieser, diese, this one; „ p. 11.

jener, jene, that one; „ p. 11.

Niemand, nobody; *Jemand, somebody*; *Jedermann, everybody*.

das Kind*, the child (male or female)

der Knabe, the boy

der Jüngling, the youth

das Mädchen, the girl

die Jungfrau, the maiden

der Mann, the man

die Frau, the woman

der Greis, the old man.

der Gatte, the husband

die Gattin, the wife

der Vater, the father

die Mutter, the mother

der Sohn, the son

die Tochter, the daughter

der Großvater, the grandfather

die Großmutter, the grandmother

der Enkel, the grandson

die Enkelin, or *Enkeltochter*, the grand-daughter

der Onkel, } the uncle

die Tante, } the aunt

der Oheim, }

die Nichte, }

der Vetter, the (male) cousin

die Nichte, the (female) cousin

der Schwager, the brother-in-law

die Schwägerin, the sister-in-law

der Schwiegervater, the father-in-law

die Schwiegermutter, the mother-in-law

der Schwiegersohn, the son-in-law

die Schwiegertochter, the daughter-in-law

der Stiefvater, the step-father

die Stiefmutter, the step-mother

der Stiefsohn, the step-son

die Stieftochter, the step-daughter.

der König, the king

die Königin, the queen

der Herr, the gentleman

die Frau, the lady

(*Herr Brown*, *Mr. Brown*)

(*Frau Brown*, *Mrs. Brown*)

der junge Herr, the young gentleman

das Fräulein, the young lady

(*Fräulein Brown*, *Miss Brown*)

der Bischof, the bishop

der General, the general

der Priester, the priest

der Obrist, the colonel

der Pfarrer, the parish-priest

der Hauptmann, the captain

(*pl. die Hauptleute*; see *Gr.*, p. 38)

der Rüster, the sexton

der Feldwebel, the sergeant

der Soldat, the soldier

der Matrose, or *der Seemann*, (*pl. die Seeleute*), the sailor

* The article is given in the vocabulary for the sole purpose of showing the gender.

der Admiral, the admiral
 der Arzt, the physician
 der Wundarzt, the surgeon
 der Richter, the judge
 der Kaufmann, the merchant
 (plur. die Kaufleute)

der Händler, the dealer, or shop-
 keeper

der Bauer, the peasant
 der Jäger, the hunter
 der Künstler, the artist
 der Dichter, the poet
 der Maler, the painter
 der Bildhauer, the sculptor
 der Baufürstler, } the architect
 der Architekt, }
 der Tonkünstler, } the musician
 der Musiker, }

der Schauspieler, the actor
 der Sänger, the singer
 der Tänzer, the dancer
 der Schneider, the tailor

der Bäcker, the baker
 der Hutmacher, the hatter
 die Näherin, the sempstress
 die Wäscherin, the laundress
 der Koch, the (man) cook
 der Zimmermann, the carpenter
 der Steinhauer, the stone-mason
 der Ziegler, the tiler, or slater
 der Müller, the miller
 der Gerber, the tanner
 der Färber, the dyer
 der Wagner, the wheelwright
 der Schmied, the blacksmith
 der Hufschmied, the farrier
 der Sattler, the saddler
 der Wirth, the host
 der Kellner, the waiter

der Schiffskapitän, the (naval) captain
 der Apotheker, the apothecary
 der Zahnarzt, the dentist
 der Advocat, the lawyer
 der Gewerbsmann, the tradesman
 (plur. die Gewerbsleute, the trades-
 people)

der Handwerker, the handicraft's-man

der Gärtner, the gardener
 der Fischer, the fisherman
 der Buchdrucker, the printer
 der Schriftsteller, the author
 der Buchbinder, the bookbinder
 der Setzer, the compositor
 der Kupferstecher, the engraver

der Holzschnitzer, the wood-engraver

die Schauspielerin, the actress
 die Sängerin, the songstress
 die Tänzerin, the danseuse
 der Schuster, or Schuhmacher, the
 shoemaker

der Fleischer, the butcher
 der Handschuhmacher, the glover
 die Putzmacherin, the milliner
 die Kleidermacherin, the dress-maker
 die Köchin, the (woman) cook
 der Tischler, the joiner
 der Maurer, the mason, bricklayer
 der Glaser, the glazier
 der Brauer, the brewer
 der Walfer, the fuller
 der Weber, the weaver
 der Küper, the cooper
 der Klempner, the whitesmith
 der Kupferschmied, the brazier
 der Büchsenmacher, the gun-smith
 die Wirthin, the hostess
 die Kellnerin, the waitress

der Hausknecht, the ostler	das* Zimmermädchen, the chambermaid
der Ladenbdiener, the shopman	das* Ladenmädchen, the shopwoman
der Kutscher, the coachman, driver	der Postknecht, the postilion.

der Geistliche, the clergyman	der Gesandte, the ambassador
der Gelehrte, the scholar	der Bediente, the servant.

(Concerning the declension of these four substantives,
see *Gr.*, p. 23; Rem. 4, p. 24.)

der Lehrer, the teacher	der Schüler, the pupil
der Freund, the friend	der Feind, the enemy.

(Concerning the feminine form of these and similar nouns,
see *Gr.*, p. 132.)

der Verwandte, the (male) relative	die Verwandte, the (female) relative.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

(Concerning their declension, see *Gr.*, p. 24. g.)

Menschliche Bestrebungen und Zustände, human pursuits and concerns.

die Religion, religion	die Wissenschaft, science
die Dichtkunst, poetry	die Geschichte, history
die Kunst, art	das Gewerbe, trade
der Handel, commerce	die Schifffahrt, navigation
der Ackerbau, agriculture	die Viehzucht, cattle-breeding
die Jagd, the chase	die Fischerei, fishing and the fisheries
die Bejagd, hunting	der Vogelfang, fowling
der Friede (see <i>Gr.</i> , p. 29), peace	der Krieg, war
der Reichthum, riches	die Armuth, poverty
der Fleiß, industry	die Trägheit, idleness
der Lohn, the reward, <i>also</i> , wages	die Strafe, punishment, <i>also</i> , the fine
die Arbeit, work	die Ruhe, rest
die Gesundheit, health	die Krankheit, sickness
das Glück, happiness (luck)	das Elend, misery
der Ueberfluß, abundance	das Verderben, ruin
die Freiheit, liberty	die Sklaverei, slavery
die Eintracht, concord	die Zwietracht, discord

* Concerning the gender of these two substantives, see *Gr.*, p. 9.

der Segen, the blessing
 die Liebe, love (charity)
 die Seligkeit, salvation

der Fluch, the curse
 der Haß, hatred
 die Verdammniß, damnation.

Die Tugend, virtue.

die Gottesfurcht, (fear of God),
 godliness

die Weisheit, wisdom
 die Milde, benevolence
 die Gerechtigkeit, justice
 die Mäßigkeit, temperance
 die Sparsamkeit, frugality
 die Vorsicht, fore-thought
 die Klugheit, prudence
 der Muth, courage
 die Freigebigkeit, liberality
 die Wohlthätigkeit, beneficence

die Großmuth, generosity

die Geduld, patience
 die Sanftmuth, gentleness
 die Vernunft, reason
 die Seelenruhe, temper
 der Glaube (see *Gr.*, p. 29), faith
 die Wahrheit, truth
 die Ueberzeugung, conviction
 die Treue, fidelity
 die Aufrichtigkeit, sincerity
 die Billigkeit, fairness
 die Hoffnung, hope
 die Freude, joy
 das Vertrauen, trust
 die Biederkeit, straight-forwardness
 die Ehre, honour
 die Ehrlichkeit, honesty
 die Bescheidenheit, modesty
 der Stolz, pride

Das Laster, vice.

die Gottlosigkeit, wickedness

die Thorheit, folly
 der Neid, envy
 die Ungerechtigkeit, injustice
 die Böllerei, intemperance
 die Verschwendung, waste
 die Unvorsichtigkeit, recklessness
 der Leichtsin, levity, carelessness
 die Feigheit, cowardice
 der Geiz, avarice
 der Eigennutz, selfishness (with regard
 to property)
 die Selbstsucht, selfishness (in the
 general sense of the word)
 die Widerspenstigkeit, stubbornness
 die Heftigkeit, violence
 die Leidenschaft, passion
 der Hohn, anger
 der Zweifel, doubt
 die Lüge, the lie
 der Wahn, illusion
 die Untreue, faithlessness
 die Falschheit, falseness, duplicity
 der Eigensinn, obstinacy
 die Furcht, fear
 die Sorge, care
 der Verdacht, suspicion
 die Täuschung, deception
 die Schande, disgrace
 der Betrug, fraud
 der Hochmuth, arrogance
 die Unterwürfigkeit, servility.

IV.—Was? *what?*Das, *that.*

Etwas, something, *or also*, a little. Nichts, nothing; gar nichts, or burch-
 aus nichts, nothing at all
 wenig, little (in quantity); mehr, more; viel, much; alles, everything
 die Welt, the world; der Himmel, heaven; die Hölle, hell.
 die Erde, the earth das Feuer, the fire
 das Meer, the sea die Luft, the air
 das Licht, light der Dampf, steam.
 die Sonne, the sun; der Mond, the moon; die Sterne, the stars.

Das Wetter, the weather.

Der Wind, the wind; der Regen, the rain; der Nebel, the fog
 der Schnee, the snow; der Reif, the white frost; der Hagel, the hail
 das Gewitter, the thunderstorm; der Donner, the thunder; der Blitz, the
 lightning
 der Sturm, the storm; das Erdbeben, the earthquake.

Das Land, the country.

Der Garten, the garden	das Feld, the field
die Landstraße, the high-road	die Eisenbahn, the railroad
die Wiese, the meadow	der Wald, the forest
der Berg, the mountain	der Hügel, the hill
das Thal, the valley	die Schlucht, the ravine
der Fluß, the river	der Bach, the rivulet
der Teich, the pond	der See, the lake
der Busch, the bush	die Hecke, the hedge
der Baum, the tree	die Allee, the avenue of trees
das Gras, the grass	das Kraut, the herb
die Knospe, the bud	die Blüthe, the blossom
die Blume, the flower	die Frucht, the fruit
das Korn, corn	der Weizen, wheat
der Spelz, red wheat	die Gerste, barley
der Roggen, rye	der Hafer, oats
die Ähre, the ear	die Garbe, the sheaf
das Heu, hay	das Stroh, straw.

die Eiche, the oak	die Linde, the lime-tree
die Buche, the beech	die Birke, the birch
die Tanne, the fir	die Fichte, the pine
die Esche, the ash.	die Ulme, the elm
die Pappel, the poplar	der Ahorn, the maple
die Eibe, the yew	die Steineiche, the holly
die Weide, the willow	die Saalweide, the pollard
der Epheu, the ivy	das Moos, the moss
die Rinde, the bark, or peel	die Wurzel, the root
der Stamm, the trunk of a tree	der Ast, the branch
der Stengel, the stem	der Zweig, the twig
das Blatt, the leaf	das Laub, the foliage
die Rebe, the vine	die Ranke, the shoot.

Das Obst, fruit (as a collective).

Der Apfel, the apple	die Birn or Birne, the pear
die Kirsche, the cherry	die Pflaume, the plum
die Zwetsche or Zwetsche, the prune	die Quitte, the quince
die Aprikose, the apricot	die Pfirsich or Pfirsche, the peach
die Feige, the fig	die Mispel, the medlar
die Pomeranze or Orange (pronounced Dransche), the orange	die Citrone, the lemon
die Olive, the olive	der Granatapfel, the pome-granate
	die Weintraube or Traube, the grape.

Der Apfelbaum, der Birnbaum, der Kirschenbaum, der Feigenbaum, &c.,
the apple-tree, pear-tree, etc.

der Olbaum, the olive-tree der Weinstock, the vine.

Die Beere, the berry.

Die Erdbeere, the strawberry	die Stachelbeere, the gooseberry
die Himbeere, the raspberry	die Johannisbeere, the currant
die Brombeere, the blackberry	die Heidelbeere, the bilberry
die Preiselbeere, the cranberry	die Maulbeere, the mulberry.

Die Nuß, the nut.

Die welsche Nuß, the walnut	die Haselnuß, the hazelnut
die Kastanie, the chestnut	die Mandel, the almond.

Der Blumengarten, the flower-garden.

Das Schneetropfen, the snow-drop	das Veilchen, the violet
die Primel, the primrose	die Schlüsselblume, the cowslip
die Hyazinthe, the hyacinth	die Tulpe, the tulip
der Goldblat, the wallflower	die Leuckje, the stock (<i>λευκδίον</i>)
die Rose, the rose	die Lilie, the lily
das Maiblümchen, the lily of the valley	das Vergißmelnicht, the forget-me-not
der spanische Flieder, the lilac	das Geißblatt (<i>chèvre-feuille</i>), the honey-suckle
die Nelke, the carnation	die Pfingstnelke (pentecost-carnation), the pink
der Jasmin (pronounce Schasmin), the jessamine	die Nefeda, the mignonette
der Mohn, the poppy	die Kornblume, the corn-flower (blue-bottle)
die Ringelblume, the marigold	der Rittersporn, the larkspur
die (in Göthe, der) Aglei, the columbine	das Löwenmaul, the snapdragon
der Aſter, the aster	die Malve, the hollyhock
der Strauß (plur. die Sträuße), the bouquet	der Kranz, the garland, the wreath.

Der Küchengarten, the kitchen-garden.

Das Gemüse (collective), vegetables	Die Küchenkräuter, pot-herbs
der Kohl, cabbage (<i>kale</i>)	die Petersilie, parsley
der Spinat, spinach	die Salbei, sage
der Blumenkohl, cauliflower	der Kerbel, chervil
der Spargel, asparagus	der Thymian, thyme
die Bohne, the bean; grüne Bohnen, French beans; Ackerbohnen, broad beans	der Majoran, marjoram
die Erbſe, the pea; grüne Erbsen, green peas	die Münze, mint
die Artischocke, the artichoke	die Raute, rue
die Möhre, the carrot	der Lavendel, lavender
die Rübe, the turnip	der Rosmarin, rosemary
die rothe Rübe, the beetroot	die Weinraute, southernwood
die Pastinake, the parsnip	das Basilicum, sweet basil
	die Pimpinelle, burnet

die Kartoffel, the potatoe	der Fenchel, fennel
der Selleri, celery	der Dill, dill
die Zwiebel, the onion	der Anis, aniseed
der Lauch, the leek	der Lattich, lettuce
der Knoblauch, garlic	der Kopfsalat, cabbage-lettuce
der Schnittlauch, chives	die Endivie, endive
der Rettich, the radish	der Meerrettich, horse-radish
die Kresse, cress; Brunnenkresse, watercresses;	der Senf, mustard;
die Gießkanne, the watering-pot	die Hacke, the hoe
der Rechen, the rake	der Spaten, the spade.

Die Wohnung, the dwelling.

Die Stadt, the town, or city	das Dorf, the village
der Flecken, the borough	der Weiler, the hamlet
die Festung, the fortress	das Kloster, the monastery, or convent
das Thor, the gate	der Thurm, the tower
die Straße, the street	die Gasse, the lane
der Brunnen, the fountain, well	die Gasse, the gutter
die Brücke, the bridge.	der Steg, a small bridge
der Markt, the market-place	die Schule, the school
die Kirche, the church	die Kapelle, the chapel
der Kirchturm, the steeple	die Glocke, the bell
der Kirchhof, the church-yard	das Grab, the grave.

Das Haus, the house.

Die Hausthür, the outer door	die Hausflur, the lobby
die Treppe, the staircase	der Gang, the passage
das Treppengeländer, the baluster	das Stockwerk or der Stock, the story
das Zimmer, the room	die Stube, the room (generally used in compound words only; e.g., Kinderstube, nursery; Stubenmädchen, chamber-maid)
das Schlafzimmer, sleeping-room	die Decke, the ceiling
das Speisezimmer, dining-room	die Mauer, the wall (outside the house; also, Gartenmauer, Stadtmauer, &c.)
das Fenster, the window	das Gesims, the sill
der Fußboden, the floor	das Schloß, the lock
die Wand, the wall (inside the house)	
die Schwelle, the threshold	
die Thüre, the door	

der Niegel, the bolt	der Schlüssel, the key
die Küche, the kitchen	der Keller, the cellar
die Speisekammer, the larder	der Speicher, the loft
der Ofen, the stove	der Herd, the hearth
das (also, der) Kamin, the chimney	der Schornstein, the flue and chimney-pot
das Dach, the roof	der Giebel, the top of the roof
der Hof, the court-yard	der Stall, the stable
Hof originally means an enclosed place, a mansion; therefore, the court of a king, or else, a farm. — Gerichtshof, a court of justice; Gasthof, an hostelry; Hühnerhof, a poultry-yard, etc., etc.	die Scheune, the barn
	der Schuppen, the shed

Hausrath, household-furniture.

Der Tisch, the table	der Stuhl, the chair
die Bank, the bench (see <i>Gr.</i> , p. 31, the 2nd foot-note)	der Schemel, the stool
das Bett, the bed (see <i>Gr.</i> , p. 32, <i>b.</i>)	der Armstuhl, the arm-chair
die Matratze, the mattress	der Großvaterstuhl, the easy-chair
der Strohsack, the straw-mattress	der Schrank, the press
das Kopfkissen, the pillow	die Kommode, the chest of drawers
das Bettlaken, the sheet	die Schublade, the drawer
der Bettteppich, the blanket	der Fußteppich, the carpet
der Überwurf, the counterpane	der Vorhang, the curtain
die Bettstätte, the bedstead	der Waschtisch, the washstand
der Spiegel, the looking-glass	das Waschbecken, the wash-basin
das Rasirmesser, the razor	der Wasserkrug, the water-jug
der Streichriemen, the razor-strop	die Badewanne, the bath (bathing-tub)
der Rasirpinsel, the shaving-brush	das Handtuch or die Zweifle, the towel
die Zahnbürste, the tooth-brush	die Handbürste, the nail-brush
die Kleiderbürste, the clothes-brush	die Hutbürste, the hat-brush
der Schwamm, the sponge	die Seife, soap
der Stiefelnacht or Stiefelzieher, the boot-jack	die Stiefelhaken (plur.), boot-hooks
der Leuchter, the candlestick	die Lichtpuge (sing.), pair of snuffers
das Talglicht, the tallow candle	die Wachskerze, the wax-taper.

Das Handwerkszeug, tools.

Der Hammer, the hammer
 der Bohrer, the gimlet
 die Säge, the saw
 der Meißel, the chisel
 der Amboss, the anvil
 die Schraube, the screw

der Nagel, the nail
 der Hobel, the plane
 das Beil, the hatchet
 die Feile, the file
 der Blasbalg, bellows
 die Zange (sing.), pair of tongs.

Das Schiff, the ship
 das Dampfschiff or der Dampfer,
 the steam-boat
 das Boot, the boat
 der Rachen, the ferry-boat

der Wagen, the waggon, carriage
 der Dampfwagen or die Locomotive,
 the locomotive
 der Karren, the cart, barrow
 der Schubkarren, the wheel-barrow.

Das Schreibzeug, writing materials; also, the inkstand.

Das Papier, paper
 die Feder, the pen
 die Dinte, ink
 das Dintenfäß, the inkstand
 der Siegelack, sealing-wax
 das Federmesser, the pen-knife
 der Bogen, the whole sheet of
 paper
 der Schnitt, the edge
 der Brief, the letter

das Löschpapier, blotting-paper
 die Stahlfeder, the steel-pen
 das Bleistift, the pencil
 der Streusand, pounds
 die Oblate, the wafer
 das Falzbein, the paper-knife
 das Blatt, the half or quarter sheet
 of paper
 der Falz, the margin
 der Umschlag, the envelope.

Weibliche Arbeiten, und Putz, ladies' work, and finery.

Die Nadel, the needle
 die Stecknadel, the pin
 das Nadelbüschchen, the needle-case
 das Zwirnband, tape
 die Schnürnadel, the bodkin
 die Stricknadel, the knitting-needle
 der Stickrahmen, the embroidery-
 frame
 der Atlas, satin
 das Messeltuch, cambric (also, der
 Batist)

die Schere (sing.), pair of scissors
 der Faden or Zwirn, thread
 das Nadelkissen, the pin-cushion
 der Baumwollenfaden, cotton
 die Seide, silk
 der Stramin, canvas
 die Sticmwolle, Berlin wool
 der Laffet, lute-string
 der Rattun, calico

die Spitzen (plur.), point-lace	der Flor, crape
das Halsband, the neck-lace	das Armband, the bracelet
der Ring, the ring	der Brautring, the wedding-ring
der Ohrring, the ear-ring	die Breloche, the pendant.

Der Leib, the body.—Das Glied, the limb.

Das Fleisch, the flesh	der Knochen, the bone
die Haut, the skin	das Haar, the hair
das Blut, the blood	der Athem, the breath
der Kopf, the head	der Schädel, the skull
der Scheitel, the crown of the head	die Stirne, the fore-head
das Auge, the eye	das Ohr, the ear
die Augenbraue, the eye-brow	das Ohrläppchen, the lobe of the
das Augenlid, the eye-lid	ear
die Nase, the nose	der Mund, the mouth
die Lippe, the lip	die Zunge, the tongue
der Gaumen, the palate	die Wange, the cheek
der Zahn, the tooth	die Kinnbacke, the jaw
das Zahnfleisch, the gums	das Kinn, the chin
die Kehle, the throat	der Hals, the neck
der Nacken, the nape of the neck	die Schulter, the shoulder
der Rücken, the back	die Brust, the chest
der Arm, the arm	der Ellenbogen, the elbow
die Hand, the hand	der Finger, the finger
der Daumen, the thumb	der Nagel, the nail
das Bein, the leg	der Fuß, the foot
die Ferse, the heel	die Zehe, the toe
der Fersen, the instep	die Sohle, the sole
das Hirn, the brain	das Mark, the marrow
das Herz, the heart	die Lunge (sing.), the lungs
die Leber, the liver	die Galle, the bile
die Ader, the vein	die Nerve (also, der Nerv), the nerve
die Muskel, the muscle	die Sehne, the sinew.

Die Kleidung, clothing.

Das Kleid, the dress (ladies' dress)	der Rock, the coat (frock coat)
das Tuch, broad-cloth	die Leinwand, linen cloth
die Seide, silk	der Sammet, velvet
der Zeug, stuff	das Leder, leather

die Wolle, wool

die Baumwolle, cotton

der Flachs, flax

der Filz, felt.

Der Anzug, the suit of clothes

der Hut, hat, or ladies' bonnet

das Band, the ribbon

der Schleier, the veil

der Kragen, the collar

der Aufschlag, the cuff

der Knopf, the button

Haken und Öfen, hooks and eyes

das Halstuch, the neck-cloth;

also, a small shawl

der Schal (pronounce Schal),
the shawl

das Kleid, the ladies' dress

der Unterrock, the petticoat

das Leibchen, the boddice

der Gürtel, the girdle

das Korset, stays

das Blankfellt, the busk

das Fischbein, whalebone

der Strumpf, the stocking

(ein Paar Strümpfe, ein Paar Socken, a pair of —)

das Strumpfband, garters

der Schuh, the shoe

der Stiefel, the boot

der Pantoffel, the slipper

der Pelz, fur

der Handschuh, the glove

(ein Paar Handschuhe)

der Regenschirm (or simply, der

Schirm), the umbrella

die Mütze, (man's) cap

die Haube, (ladies') cap

die Brille, pair of spectacles

der Ärmel, the sleeve

der Rockschöß, the skirt of the coat

das Knopfloch, the button-hole

die Kefel, the lace

die Halsbinde, the cravat

der Mantel, the cloak

der Rock, the frock coat; also, the
skirts of a lady's gown

der Leibrock, the dress-coat

der Schlafrock, the dressing-gown

die Weste, the waistcoat

die Hosen (plur.), the trousers

die Unterhosen, drawers

der Hosenträger, braces

die Socke, the sock

die Schnalle, the buckle

ein Paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes

—— Stiefel, —— boots

—— Pantoffeln, —— slippers

der Muff, the muff

der Fingerhut, the thimble

ein Paar Kamaschen, gaiters

der Sonnenschirm, the parasol

der Fächer, the fan.

Speise und Trank, food and drink.

Das Brod, bread

die Butter, butter

das Butterbrod, bread and butter

der Käse, cheese

Das Mehl, flour

die Mehlspeise, pastry

die Suppe, soup

die Fleischbrühe, gravy

der Kuchen, the cake

die Semmel, the breakfast-roll

das Salz, salt

der Pfeffer, pepper

der Ingwer, ginger

der Zucker, sugar

der Zimmt, cinnamon

die Muskatnuß, nutmeg

das Piment, allspice

die Muskatblüthe, mace

das Gewürz, spice

die Gewürznelke, cloves.

Das Fleisch, meat

Rindfleisch, } beef

Dachfleisch, }

Kalbfleisch, veal

Lammfleisch, mutton

Schweinefleisch, pork

das gekochte Fleisch, stewed meat

der Braten, the roast joint

Rinderbraten, roast beef

Kalbsbraten, roast veal

Lammbraten, roast mutton

Schweinsbraten, roast pork

das (zähne) Geflügel, (domestic)

poultry

das Huhn, the fowl

die Gans, the goose

die Ente, the duck

der Truthahn, the turkey

(gebratenes Huhn, gebratene Gans,

gebratene Ente; or also, Hühner-

braten, Gänsebraten, Enten-

braten, roast fowl, goose, duck;

gebratener Truthahn, roast

turkey)

das Wildbrät (also spelled, Wild-

pret), game (dead game)

Schwarzwildbrät, wild boar

Rothwildbrät, stag-venison

Damwildbrät, deer-venison

Rehrbraten, roast chevreuil

Hasenbraten, roast hare

die Brühe (or die Sauce, pronounced
as in French), the sauce

die Pastete, the pie

die Wurst, sausage

die Bratwurst, sausage for frying

die Blutwurst, black-pudding

der Schinken, ham

der Speck, bacon

das Schweinefett, lard

das Ei (plur., see *Gr.*, p. 32), the egg

das Bröbchen, the sandwich

der Pfannkuchen, the pancake

der Eierkuchen, the omelette.

Der Fisch, the fish

(speaking of fish as a collective, you
are to use in German the plural, Fische)

der Lachs, salmon

der Stöckfisch or Kabeljau, codfish

die Steinbutte, turbot

die Meerzunge, sole

der Dorsch, haddock

der Haring, herring

die Makrele, mackerel

der Stör, sturgeon

der Aal, eel

der Karpfen, carp

der Hecht, pike

der Seehecht, whiting

die Forelle, trout

der Barsch, perch

die Grundel, gudgeon

die Schleie, tench

der Barbe, barbel

die Lamprete, the lamprey

das Neunauge, the river-lamprey,
lampern

die Sardelle, anchovy

der Kaviar, caviar

die Auster, the oyster

die Schildkröte, turtle

der Krebs, crayfish

das Wildgeflügel, game (wild fowl)
 das Rebhuhn, partridge
 die Wachtel, quail
 der Fasan, the pheasant
 das Haselhuhn, grouse
 die Wildente, wild duck
 die Schnepfe, wood-cock
 die Becassine, snipe
 der Krametsvogel, field-fare
 der Auerhahn, capercailzie
 der Birkhahn, black cock.

der Taschenkrebs, the crab
 der Hummer, the lobster.

Die Mahlzeit, the meal
 das Frühstück, breakfast
 das Gabelfrühstück (*déjeuner à la
 fourchette*), luncheon
 das Mittagessen, dinner
 das Nachtessen, supper
 der Nachtiß, dessert.

Der Löffel, the spoon
 der Vorlegelöffel, the soup-ladle
 der Kaffeelöffel (also, Theelöffel),
 the tea-spoon
 die Gabel, the fork
 das Messer, the knife
 das Wertschneidmesser, the carving-
 knife
 das Salzfaß, the salt-cellar.

Das Tischtuch, the table-cloth
 die Serviette, the napkin
 der Teller, the plate
 die Platte, the dish
 die Schüssel, the basin, or bowl
 Suppenschüssel, soup-tureen
 (eine Mahlzeit von sieben Schüsseln,
 a meal of seven dishes)
 der Präsentirteller, the salver.

Das Wasser, water
 die Milch, milk
 die Sahne, cream
 der Thee, tea
 der Kaffee, coffee
 die Schokolade, chocolate
 die Limonade, lemonade
 der Honig, honey
 das Brodwasser, toast and water
 der Essig, vinegar
 der Krug, the jug
 die Flasche, the flask, bottle

das Faß, the barrel, vat
 der Kork, the cork
 der Korkzieher, the cork-screw
 die Tasse (or Schale), the cup and
 saucer
 eine Tasse Kaffee, Thee, u. s. w., a
 cup of coffee, tea, etc.

der Wein, wine
 das Bier, beer
 der Apfelwein, cyder
 der Birnmoß, perry
 der Schnaps or Branntwein, spirits
 of any kind
 der Franzbranntwein, French brandy
 der Metß, mead
 der Punsch, punch
 das Öl, oil
 das Glas, the glass, tumbler
 der Reß, or das Stengelglas, the
 wine-glass, rummer
 der Becher, the tankard, beaker
 der Trichter, the funnel
 der Hahn, the tap
 die Obertasse, the cup
 die Untertasse, the saucer
 (both words being used only when you
 want to distinguish one from the other).

Das Thierreich, the animal kingdom.

Das Säugethier, the mammal	der Vogel, the bird
die Amphibie, or das beiblebige Thier, the amphibious animal	der Fisch, the fish
die Eidechse, the lizard	das Schalthier, the crustaceous animal
die Schlange, the snake	der Wurm, the worm
der Frosch, the frog	die Kröte, the toad
das Insekt, the insect (plur. die Insekten; <i>Gr.</i> , p. 36, ¹ / ₂ C. b.)	die Raupe, the caterpillar
der Käfer, the chafer	die Puppe, the chrysalis
die Spinne, the spider	der Schmetterling, the butterfly
die Fliege, the fly	die Motte, the moth
die Biene, the bee	die Bremse, the horse-fly
die Hummel, the humble-bee	die Wespe, the wasp
	die Hornisse, the hornet.
Das Hausthier, the domestic animal	das Wild, live game (Wildbrät, dead game; see before)
die zahmen Thiere, the tame animals	die wilden or reißenden Thiere, the wild beasts.

Das vierfüßige Thier, the quadruped.

Der Elephant, the elephant	das Pferd, the horse
das Kameel, the camel	der Hengst, the stallion
die Giraffe, the giraffe	die Stute, the mare
das Nashorn, the rhinoceros	das Fohlen or Füllen, the foal
das Nilpferd, the hippopotamus	der Ochse, the ox
der Löwe, the lion	die Kuh, the cow
der Tiger, the tiger	das Kalb, the calf
der Affe, the monkey	der Hund, the dog
der Bär, the bear	die Katze, the cat
der Wolf, the wolf	der Esel, the ass
die Hyäne, the hyena	das Maulthier, the mule
das Rennthier, the reindeer	der Bock, the goat
das Elenthier, the elk	die Ziege, the she-goat
der Fuchs, the fox	der Widder, the ram
der Luchs, the lynx	das Schaf, the sheep
der Marber, the martin-sable	das Lamm, the lamb
das Wiesel, the weasel	das Schwein, the pig
der Iltis, the pole-cat	der Eber, the boar
die Fischotter, the otter	die Sau, the sow
	das Ferkel, the farrow

der Hase, the hare
 das Kaninchen, the rabbit
 das Eichhorn, the squirrel
 die Ratte, the rat
 die Maus, the mouse
 der Maulwurf, the mole
 der Igel, the hedgehog
 die Fledermaus, the bat

das Wildschwein, the wild boar
 der Ferkel, the farrow of the wild hog
 der Hirsch, the stag
 die Hirschkuh, the hind
 das Hirschkalb, the fawn
 der Damhirsch, the fallow deer
 das Reh, the roe
 der Rehbuck, the roe-buck
 die Reheide, the doe
 das Rehtalb, the (roe) fawn
 die Gemse, the chamois.

Der Vogel, the bird.

Der Raubvogel, the bird of prey der Singvogel, the singing bird
 das zahme Geflügel, domestic poultry der Schwimmvogel, the aquatic bird.

Der Strauß, the ostrich
 der Adler, the eagle
 der Falke, the falcon
 der Habicht, the hawk
 der Sperber, the sparrow-hawk
 der Geier, the kite
 der Euhu, the horned owl
 die Eule, the owl
 der Rabe, the raven
 die Dohle, the rook
 die Krähe, the crow
 die Elster, the magpie
 der Specht, the wood-pecker
 der Kukuk, the cuckoo
 der Häher, the jay
 der Storch, the stork
 der Reiher, the heron
 die Dommel or Mohrdommel, the bittern
 der Kranich, the crane
 der Ribi, the plover
 die Möve, the sea-gull
 die Schwalbe, the swallow

der Pfau, the peacock
 der Truthahn, the turkey
 der Schwan, the swan
 die Gans, the goose
 die Ente, the duck
 das Huhn, the fowl
 der Hahn, the cock
 die Henne, the hen
 das Küchlein, the chicken
 die Taube, the pigeon
 die Turkeltaube, the ring-dove
 der Kanarienvogel, the canary
 der Papagei, the parrot (popinjay)
 die Lerche, the lark
 die Nachtigall, the nightingale
 die Drossel, the thrush
 die Grasmücke, the linnet
 das Rothbrüstchen, the Robin red-breast
 der Zaunkönig, the wren
 der Fink, the finch
 der Zeisig, the greenfinch
 der Stieglitz, the goldfinch

der Sperling, the sparrow	der Buchfink, the chaffinch
die Bachstelze, the wag-tail	der Dompfaff, the bullfinch
der Goldammer, the yellow-hammer	die Meise, the tom-tit
der Wiebchopf, the hoopoo	die Amsel, the blackbird
	der Staar, the starling (plur., see <i>Gr.</i> , p. 31, III. a.)

Das Metall, the metal.

Das Gold, gold	das Eisen, iron
das Silber, silver	das Zinn, tin
das Kupfer, copper	das Blei, lead
der Stahl, steel	der Zink, zinc
das Quecksilber, quicksilver	das Erz, bronze
das Messing, brass	der Lombard, pinchbeck
	das Geld, money.

Das Holz, wood	der Stein, stone
die Kohle, charcoal	der Kalk, quick-lime
die Steinkohle, coal (sea-coal)	die Kreide, chalk
die Asche (sing.), ashes	der Schiefer, slate
die Schlacke, slag	der Marmor, marble
der Schwefel, sulphur	der Gyps, gypsum
der Salpeter, saltpetre	der Thon, clay
der Theer, tar	der Lehm, loam
das Pech, pitch	der Sand, sand.

V.—a.—Wo? where?

Da, there, or here.

Nirgendß, or nitgendwo, nowhere; irgendwo, somewhere; überall, everywhere

hier, here	dort, there
außen,* without	innen,* within
oben,* above	unten,* below
vorn, in front	hinten, behind
links, on the left hand	rechts, on the right
hüben, or hier üben, on this side	drüben, on the other side
mitten, in the middle	außen an, on the outside
nebenan, by our side	gegenüber, opposite
anwesend, present	abwesend, absent
nah, near	fern, far away.

* See *Gr.*, p. 77, on the use of the forms draußen, drinnen, davor, drunten.

Nord, North

Ost, East

Süd, South

West, West

im Norden, im Osten, im Süden, im Westen, in the North, etc.

b.—Wo hin? *whither?*Da hin,* *thither.*(Concerning the use of the particles *hin* and *her*, see *Gr.*, pp. 77, 78.)

Nirgend wohin, or nirgend hin, nowhere; irgend wohin, somewhere; überall hin, everywhere.

Mem.—The simple forms, nirgend, irgendwo, überall, express position; the forms nirgend wohin, etc., express change of position (in the direction leading from the person who speaks); e. g., the word "somewhere," in the sentence, "he is somewhere," is to be translated by irgendwo; in the sentence, "I have sent him somewhere," by irgend wohin. All the adverbs enumerated in this subdivision (b.) express change of position.

hierin, here (hither)

dorthin, there (thither)

heraus, } out
hinaus, }herein, } in
hinein, }herauf, } up
hinauf, }herunter,† } down
hinunter, }

herüber, over here (from the opposite side over to this side)

hinüber, over there (from this side over to the opposite side)

links,¹ to the leftrechts,¹ to the right

vorbei, past

nebenher, by the side (see *Gr.*, p. 79)

gerade aus, straight on

um die Ecke, round the corner

voran, before, also forward

zurück, back, also backward

vorwärts, forwards

rückwärts, backwards

weg, away, or off

fort, away, or forth.

¹ Links and rechts are used as adverbs of position as well as of motion; e. g., the house on the left side, das Haus links; turn to the right, wenden Sie sich rechts. Other forms are, das Haus linker or rechter Hand, or das Haus zur Linken or Rechts (Seite being understood; see *Gr.*, p. 23, Rem. 4); and, expressing motion, gehen Sie nach der Rechten, nach der Linken. Rechts, um; links, um, are terms of drill, corresponding to the English, "to the right, face; to the left, face."

c.—Wo her? *where from?*Da her,² *from thence.*

von außen, from without

von innen, from within

von oben, from above

von unten, from below

von vorn, in front (towards you)

von hinten, from behind

links her, from the left

rechts her, from the right.

² See *Gr.*, p. 78, a. note.

* Da hin sometimes has the meaning of "away." Er ist dahin, he is gone (dead), Sein Geld ist dahin, his money is gone, i. e., spent, or lost.

† Also, herab and hinab.

Mem.—The expressions, *von außen, von oben, etc.*, are sometimes strengthened by the addition of *her* (*von außen her, von oben her, etc.*); or, by adding one of the adverbs of motion, so as to say, *von außen herein; von innen heraus; von oben herab; von unten herauf; von hinten hervor.* *Von vorn herein*, means, “from the very first.”

VI.—*W a n n ? when ?**D a n n , then.*

einſt, once upon a time

ſonſt, formerly

biſher, until now

noch, still, or yet (*adhuc*)

unterdeſſen, or einſtweilen, in the meanwhile

nun, * now; von nun an, henceforward

zuerſt, at first; zuletzt, at last

künftig, künftighin, or in's künftige, in future.

damals, then (speaking of a past period)

jezt,* at present; gegenwärtig, at this moment

bereinst, in future

dann, then (speaking of a future period).

neulich, lately; ſo eben, just now; ſogleich, immediately; bald, soon.

früh, early

ſpät, late.

ſchon expresses *promptitude*:—

1. *Past time*: — Er hat mir ſchon im Januar geſchrieben,
he has written to me as early as January,
2. *Present time*: — Er iſt ſchon hier,
he is here already.
3. *Future time*: — Er wird ſchon kommen,
he will come in time.

erſt expresses *tardiness*:—

1. *Past time*: — Er hat erſt geſtern geſchrieben,
he has written only (*i. e.*, not sooner than) yesterday.
2. *Present time*: — Wir beginnen erſt,
we are only beginning.
3. *Future time*: — Er wird erſt Abends kommen,
he will not come before evening.

* *Jezt* expresses the present time in contradistinction to the past or the future; *e. g.*, *ſonſt und jezt*, in times past and present; *nun*, the present moment, as the beginning of a new period or condition; *e. g.*, *nun geht's beſſer*, now things are beginning to mend. If you are in doubt, use *jezt*; it does for either, and is never affected, which *nun* sometimes is.

nie, never; selten, rarely; je, at any time; hie und da, now and then
manchmal, sometimes; wieder, again; oft, often; meistens, mostly;
immer, always.

gestern, yesterday; heute, to-day; morgen, to-morrow
vorgestern, the day before yesterday; übermorgen, the day after to-
morrow.

die Secunde, the second; die Minute, the minute; die Stunde, the hour
die halbe Stunde, the half hour; die Viertelstunde, the quarter of an hour
der Tag, the day; die Woche, the week; der Monat, the month
das Jahr, the year; das Halbjahr, the half year; das Vierteljahr, the
quarter
das Jahrhundert, the century; das Jahrtausend, a thousand years.

Die Tageszeiten (plur.), the time of the day.

der Morgen, morning; der Mittag, noon; der Abend, evening; die Nacht
night
der Vormittag, forenoon; der Nachmittag, afternoon
die Mitternacht, midnight; die Neujahrsnacht, New year's eve.

Die Jahreszeiten, the seasons.

der Frühling, * spring	der Herbst, (harvest), autumn
der Sommer, summer	der Winter, winter.

Die Monate des Jahres, the months of the year.

Januar, January	Juli (Julius), July
Februar, February	August, August
März, March	September, September
April, April	October, October
Mai, May	November, November
Juni (Junius), June	December, December.

* Der Fenz, the parent of the English word "Lent," is still used in poetry with the meaning of "spring."

Die Wochentage, the days of the week.**Der Werktag, the week day****der Festtag, the great feast days (such as Easter, Christmas, etc.)****der Feiertag, the holiday.****Sonntag, Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag or Sonnabend.****Weihnachten, Christmas; Ostern, Easter: Pfingsten, Pentecost, Whitsuntide.****Aller Heiligen, All Hallows; Aller Seelen, All Souls, (Rom. Cath.).***Mem.*—All these names of feast days and holidays are to be construed as nouns in the plural number, generally without an article.**Die Fasten (sing.) or Fastenzeit, Lent; die Fastnacht, Shrove-Tuesday; Aschermittwoch, Ash-Wednesday.****Die Charwoche, Passion Week; Palmsonntag, Palm Sunday; der Grüne Donnerstag, Maunday Thursday; Charfreitag, Good Friday; der Frohnleichnamstag, Corpus Christi Day (Rom. Cath.); das Himmelfahrtsfest, Ascension Day; das Dreieinigkeitsfest, Trinity Sunday.****Die Uhr, the clock, also, the watch.****Wie viel Uhr ist es? What o'clock is it?****Ein Uhr, zwei Uhr, drei Uhr, one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. etc**

It is important to remember, that to indicate the quarters and the half hour, the Germans name the hour which is next, whereas the English name the preceeding one.

Halb ein Uhr, half past twelve; halb zwei Uhr, half past one; halb drei Uhr, half past two, etc. It is, as if you said, the half for two, three, etc. (See *Gr.* p. 72, Rem. 7, and footnote).

The quarters are expressed in a similar way, *e.g.*:—

Ein Viertel auf Neun, (one quarter for nine), means, quarter past eight
Drei Viertel auf Neun, (three quarters for nine), a quarter to nine.

In these instances, the German expression, "**Ein Viertel**" indicates, that one quarter; "**Drei Viertel**", that three quarters of the hour from eight to nine have passed.

Fünf, sieben, zwölf, &c., Minuten nach neun (Uhr).

Five, seven, twelve, etc., minutes past nine.

Fünf, &c., Minuten bis zehn (Uhr).

Five, etc., minutes to ten.

Die Uhr geht vor, the clock (watch) is fast.

Die Uhr geht nach, the clock (watch) is slow.

The preposition *vor* with the dative case is used to designate the past, where the English use the word "ago", *e.g.*:—

Vor zwei Tagen, vor drei Wochen, vor fünf Jahren, two days, or three weeks, or five years ago.

Heute vor einem Jahr, exactly one year ago.*

Speaking of a future period, the preposition *über*, with the accusative case is used to designate the length of the intervening time, *e.g.*—

Von heute über vierzehn Tage, to-day fortnight,* meaning, in a fortnight from to-day.

Von heute über ein Jahr, this day twelve months.

The same mode of speaking is used in reckoning from another day than the present one, *e.g.*:—

Gestern vor acht* Tagen, yesterday week.

Morgen über acht* Tagen, in a week from to-morrow.

Letzten Montag vor vierzehn Tage, a fortnight last Monday.

Nächsten Dienstag, or von nächstem Dienstag über vierzehn Tage, next Tuesday fortnight, meaning, in a fortnight from next Tuesday.

Concerning the accusatives letzten Dienstag and nächsten Dienstag, see Gr. p. 104. Remark 8. a, where the difference of construction with regard to definite and indefinite time is shown.

The preposition *in* with the dative, is used in speaking of the year, month, or week; the preposition *an* with the dative, in

* Counting the same day in both weeks, *e.g.*, in heute (Montag) vor 8 Tagen: Monday of this, and of last week.

speaking of the day; the preposition *um* with the accusative in speaking of the hour.

Im Jahr 1815 (or Anno 1815). Im Mai. In der Charwoche. An Ostern. An Weihnachten. Am 18ten Juni. Um zwölf Uhr.

Der Anfang, the beginning
die Zeit, time

das Ende, the end
die Ewigkeit, eternity.

VII.—Wie? how?

So, so.

Gerade so, exactly; anders, differently; ganz anders, quite differently.

ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES, used adverbially.

vielleicht, perhaps; wahrscheinlich, probably; wirklich, actually.

natürlich, of course; gewiß, certainly; bestimmt, positively.

schlecht, badly; mittelmäßig, middling; so, so, so, so; gut, well; vorzüglich, excellently.

gern, willingly; ungern, unwillingly.

langsam, slowly; schnell, quickly; plötzlich, suddenly; nach und nach, by degrees; allmählig, gradually.

wenigstens, at least; höchstens, at most.

überhaupt, on the whole; namentlich, especially.

nämlich, that is to say (viz.); zwar, (like the Latin *quidem*) indeed.

auch, also; ebenfalls, likewise; jedenfalls, at all events.

gleichwohl, nevertheless; gleichfalls, likewise; gleichsam, as it were.

umsonst, gratuitously or in vain (*gratis* or *frustra*); vergeblich or vergebens, in vain.

wohlfeil, cheaply; theuer, dearly.

Wie viel? how much?

(See the numerals *Gr.* p. 69, and following.)

Der wie viele? (See *Gr.* p. 71, Rem. 4. note.)

VIII.—Warum? why?

darum, therefore.

beßwegen, } on this
beßhalb, } account.
also, therefore

dennach, }
somit, } accordingly.
mithin, }

(Do not confound it with the English "also"; it has the meaning of the Latin *ergo*).

folglich, consequently.

ADJECTIVES.

gut, good	schlecht, bad
groß, great or tall	klein, small
jung, young	alt, old
fromm, pious, innocent	bös, bad, wicked
klug, sensible, prudent	dumm, stupid
weise, wise	thöricht, foolish
geschickt, clever	albern, absurd
reich, rich	arm, poor
stark, strong	schwach, weak
gesund, healthy	krauk, sick
schön, beautiful	häßlich, ugly
hübsch, pretty	garstig, nasty
tapfer, brave	feig, cowardly
kühn, bold	tollkühn, foolhardy
aufrichtig, sincere	falsch, false
gerecht, just	ungerecht, unjust
treu, faithful	treulos, faithless
freigebig, liberal	lang, stingy
verschwendisch, prodigal	geizig, miserly
sparsam, frugal	lieberlich, reckless
ehrlich, honest	unehrlich, dishonest
höflich, courteous	groß, rude, coarse
artig, well-bred	unartig, ill-mannered
verschämt, bashful	unverschämt, impudent
blöde, timid	naseweis, pert
bescheiden, modest	anmaßend, arrogant
schüchtern, timorous	furch, bold, without shame
unterhaltend, amusing	langweilig, tedious
reinlich, cleanly	schmutzig, dirty, sordid
freundlich, friendly, cheerful	mürrisch, morose
barmherzig, merciful	grausam, cruel
gütig, kind	schroff, harsh, abrupt
lieb, dear, beloved	widerwärtig, unpleasant, nasty
hungrig, hungry	durstig, thirsty
satt, satiated, satisfied	schläfrig, sleepy
fleißig, industrious	träge, idle
fröh, happy, joyous	traurig, melancholy
glücklich, happy, lucky	elend, miserable

frei, free
 kräftig, vigorous
 zart, tender, delicate
 sanft, gentle
 wahr, true, veracious
 echt, genuine
 heilig, holy

ſlavifch, slavish
 müde, tired
 plump, clumsy
 barsch, harsh
 falſch, false, in every sense of the
 English word
 weltlich, worldly

groß, big
 hoch, high
 lang, long
 weit, wide
 breit, broad
 ſteil, steep
 tief, deep
 dick, thick
 ſcharf, sharp
 ſpitzig, pointed, sharp
 viereckig, square
 weiß, white
 gelb, yellow
 blau, blue
 grau, grey
 hell, bright
 klar, clear
 laut, loud
 süß, sweet
 bitter, bitter
 trocken, dry
 bür, parched, dry
 hart, hard
 zäh, tough
 glatt, smooth
 kalt, cold
 lau, lukewarm
 voll, full
 ſchwer, heavy, difficult
 ſchnell, quick, swift
 friſch, fresh

klein, small
 nieder, low
 kurz, short
 eng, tight
 ſchmal, narrow
 eben, even
 ſeicht, shallow
 dünn, thin
 ſtumpf, blunt
 rund, round
 länglich, oblong
 ſchwarz, black
 roth, red
 grün, green
 braun, brown
 dunkel, dark
 trübe, muddy or dingy
 leiſe, low (in sound)
 ſauer, sour
 herb, tart
 naß, wet
 feucht, damp
 weich, soft
 ſpröde, brittle
 rauß, rough
 warm, warm
 heiß, hot
 leer, empty
 leicht, light, easy
 langſam, slow
 ſlau, (altgebacken, in the case of
 bread), stale

neu, new	alt, old
fett, fat	mager, lean (meagre)
koſtbar, precious	wertloß, valueless
nüßlich, useful	unnüß or nutzloß, useless
fruchtbar, fertile	unfruchtbar, barren,

Alltägliche Redensarten, PHRASES OF COMMON USE.

Wie geht's (Ihnen)? How goes it, i.e., (how does the world go with you?)

Wie steht's (bei Ihnen)? How is it (with you?)

Wie befinden Sie sich? How do you find yourself? i.e., how are you?

Erlauben Sie, allow me.

Verzeihen Sie, pardon me.

(Ich) bitte um Verzeihung, (I) beg your pardon.

Entschuldigen Sie, excuse me.

Es freut mich, it rejoices me, i.e., I am glad.

Es thut mir leid, it gives me pain, i.e., I regret, I am sorry for it.

Es ist mir wohl, I am well, I am in good spirits.

Es ist mir übel, I am sick.

Es friert mich, I am cold.

Es ist mir warm, I am warm.

Das versteht sich, that's understood, a matter of course.

Das versteht sich von selbst, that's self-evident.

Das gibt sich, that will come right in time.

Es kommt darauf an, it depends.

Es kommt mir darauf an, it is of importance to me.

Es liegt nichts daran, it is of no consequence.

Lassen Sie das (nur) gut seyn, or, schon gut! never mind.

Das kümmert mich nicht, it does not concern me.

Das geht mich nichts an, that is nothing to me.

Ich nehme mir die Freiheit, or ich bin so frei, I take the liberty.

Familiar:—Sei so gut, be so good.

Polite:—Seyn Sie so gütig, be so kind.

Ceremonious:—Haben Sie die Güte, have the kindness.

Also, improving upon the civility of each of these several modes:—

Willst du so gut seyn; wollen Sie so gütig seyn; wollen Sie die Güte haben.

Mem.—Wollen used in the imperative with the infinitive of an other verb following, is a civil form of command, from a superior to an inferior, *e.g.*: Wollen Sie mir das Buch geben, please, give me that book. A polite request should be put in the negative:—Wollen Sie mir nicht das Buch geben? The most simple form of polite or civil request (but not from an inferior to a superior) is the plain imperative with the particle doch:—Geben Sie mir doch das Buch; see Grammar, p. 114, footnote.

Darf ich bitten? may I beg you?

Ich danke Ihnen; or, ich danke; or, danke; or, danke schön, thanks.

Ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Morgen, I wish you a good morning.

Mostly in the abridged form:

Guten Morgen, good morning; guten Tag, good day; guten Abend, good evening; gute Nacht, good night.

Schlafen Sie wohl, sleep well, *i. e.*, I hope you will sleep well.

Leben Sie wohl, fare well.

Das Geld, the money; der Geldbeutel, the purse; kleines Geld, change; bares Geld, cash.

Der Wechsel, the letter of exchange; der Bankzettel, the bank-note; der Geldwechsler, the money-changer.

Die Bank, (*Gr.* p. 31. *B.*), the bank; der Banquier, the banker.

Die Börse, (the purse, *la bourse*), exchange (the building).

Die Münze, the mint, *also*, the coin.

Was kostet das? what does that cost? what is the price of it?

Ich habe einen Thaler dafür gegeben.

I have given a dollar for it.

Ich habe es um einen Thaler gekauft.

I have bought it for a dollar.

feil, to be sold, venal; wohlfeil, cheap; theuer, dear.

Seyn Sie so gut, und
 wechseln Sie mir einen Thaler,
Please, give me change for a dollar.

Seyn Sie so gut, und
 geben Sie mir heraus,
Please, give me the change.

(e.g., after having tendered a sovereign for payment of 15s.)

Scheidemünze, small coin; der Falschmünzer, coiner of base money.

Das Gepräge, the coinage; die Währung, the standard.

Die Rechnung, the account; die Quittung, the receipt, (acquittance).

EXERCISES ON THE GERMAN GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

Exercise 1.

Direction.—The student is expected to have carefully read the Preliminary Chapter of the Grammar (pp. 1—8) before translating this and the following Exercise. The words are all to be found in the preceding Vocabulary.

PRINCIPAL SENTENCE.

A.

Die Sonne scheint, the sun shines.

Scheint die Sonne? does the sun shine?

Die Sonne scheint heute, } the sun shines to-day.

Heute scheint die Sonne, } to-day shines the sun.

Scheint die Sonne heute? does the sun shine to-day?

Form five German sentences of the same description as given in the foregoing examples, from each of the following sets of words, substituting, for instance, the substantive, "the child", instead of "the sun", the verb "to weep", instead of "to shine", and the adverb "again", instead of "to-day".

The child. to weep. again.

The physician. to rest. never.

The girl. to knit. industriously.*

* The adverb has the same form as the undeclined adjective.

B

Die Sonne schien, the sun shone.

Schien die Sonne? did the sun shine?

Die Sonne schien gestern, the sun shone yesterday.

Gestern schien die Sonne, yesterday shone the sun.

Schien die Sonne gestern? did the sun shine yesterday?

Form German sentences after these five examples from each of the following sets of words:—

The boy. to walk. slow.

The hunter. to ride. quick.

The bird. to sing. beautifully.

C.

Die Sonne hat geschienen, the sun has shone.

Hat die Sonne geschienen? has the sun shone?

Die Sonne hat lang geschienen, } the sun has shone long.

Lang hat die Sonne geschienen, } long has the sun shone.

Hat die Sonne lang geschienen? has the sun shone long?

Wie lang hat die Sonne geschienen? how long has the sun shone?

Form German sentences after these six examples from each of the following sets of words:—

The father. to say. often.

The brother. to play. long.

The uncle. to pay. much.

D.

Die Sonne wird scheinen, the sun will shine.

Wird die Sonne scheinen? will the sun shine?

Die Sonne wird hell scheinen, } the sun will shine brightly.

Hell wird die Sonne scheinen, } brightly will the sun shine.

Wird die Sonne hell scheinen? will the sun shine brightly?

Warum wird die Sonne hell scheinen? why will the sun shine brightly?

Form six German sentences after these examples from each of the following sets of words:—

The aunt. to write. soon.

The (male) cousin. to come. late.

The (female) cousin. to remain. not long.

In verbal practice, the foregoing twelve sets of words may be formed into sentences after the pattern of any of the twenty-two examples, so that you have the choice between 364 different sentences.

Exercise 2.

PRINCIPAL AND ACCESSORY SENTENCE.

A.

Die Luft ist kalt, obgleich die Sonne hell scheint.

The air is cold, although the sun shines brightly.

Mem.—See *Gr.* p. 83. Rem. 3, *a* and *b*.

Form German sentences from the following sets of words:—

The mother; bitterly; to weep; because; the son; to be; ill;
Everybody; aloud; to laugh; if; somebody; to answer; stupidly;
The gardener; industriously; to work; although; the day; to
be; very; warm.

B.

Die Luft war kalt, obgleich die Sonne hell schien.

The air was cold, although the sun shone brightly.

Form German sentences from:—

The lady; to sleep; still; when; the bird; to sing; beautifully.
The gentleman; to remain; here; because; the night; to be;
dark.
The fog; to rise; suddenly; where; the meadow; to lie;
formerly.

D

C.

Die Luft ist kalt gewesen, obgleich die Sonne hell geschienen hat.

The air has been cold, although the sun has shone brightly.

Form similar German sentences from:—

The sailor; to remain;* in London; where; he; to lose; everything.

The soldier; to go;* yesterday; because; to find; nothing.

The coachman; to drive;* quickly; although; the traveller; to pay; badly.

D.

Die Luft wird morgen kalt seyn, obgleich die Sonne wahrscheinlich hell scheinen wird.

The air will be cold to-morrow, although the sun probably will shine brightly.

Form similar German sentences from:—

I; to write; certainly; soon; whether (ob); the captain; at all (überhaupt); here (hier); to come.

The merchant; to tell; by no means; what; they; in America; to do.

We; to ask; again and again; until (bis); he; to answer; at last.

Exercise 3.

Exercise 1. has given examples on the rule (*Gr.* p. 7) that in the principal sentence the order of words is to be:—

	A.	B.	C.
	Die Sonne	scheint	heute.
or	C.	B.	A.
	Heute	scheint	die Sonne.

Exercise 2. exhibits examples on the rule that the verb in the accessory sentence is placed last.

* See *Gr.* p. 5. Rem. 5.

In the present Exercise you are to treat the whole of the accessory part of the sentence as one factor = C, to be placed at the head of the sentence; therefore, just as you say:—

C.	B.	A.
Heute	scheint	die Sonne;

putting the verb in the second place; so you will say, putting C (the accessory sentence) first, and, according to the general rule, of the principal sentence B, (the conjugated part of the verb) second:—

C.	B.	A.
Obgleich die Sonne hell scheint	ist	die Luft kalt.

See the table of sentences, *Gr.* p. 86.

Your task now consists in inverting in the same way all the sentences of Exercise 2, as well those given as examples as those formed by yourself.

Exercise 4.

DECLENSION.

Direction.—You are expected to have mastered the declensions,—

- a. of the articles and pronouns,
- b. of the adjective,
- c. of the substantives.

Gr. p. 8—38.

Be very careful in learning the declension of the definite article thoroughly; it is the key to that of the demonstrative and relative pronouns.

Remember the rule that

Whenever the articular (complete) declension *is* expressed in the article and pronoun, the adjective takes the *incomplete* declension; and that

Whenever the articular declension *is not* expressed in the article or pronoun the adjective takes the *complete* declension.

As to the declension of the nouns substantive, the broad rule may be stated in this way:—

All masculines ending in -e, and all feminines of more than one syllable belong to the modern (weak) declension.

Masculines, all the declension	} in -en.
Feminines, the plural only	

Mem.—Feminines of both declensions are not declined in the singular.

All the other masculines, all monosyllabic feminines and all the neuters, belong to the ancient (strong) declension.

Genitive Singular (except feminines) in *-s*.

Plural (with certain modifications, stated in the Grammar) in *-e*.

The few deviations may be easily learned, classed as they are in groups.

Verbal practice on the declensions is to be preferred to written exercises. The following scheme of questions and answers may be extended to any number of the substantives given in the Vocabulary, and likewise may the adjectives enumerated there be made use of for the same purpose.

Question.

Answer.

To which declension belong? *die Öffnung*, polysyllab. femin.
der Löwe, mascul. ending in *-e*.
der Hase, ditto ditto
die Wahrheit, polysyllabic feminine,
 consequently modern declension.

Question.

Answer.

To which declension belong? *der Wolf*, masc. not ending in *-e*,
der Baum, ditto ditto ditto,
der Sperling, ditto ditto ditto,
das Pferd, neuter,
die Ruß, feminine, monosyllabic,
 consequently ancient declension.

Question.

Answer.

To which declension belong? *der Vogel*, mascul. not ending in *-e*,
der Garten, ditto ditto ditto,
der Vater, ditto ditto ditto,
das Ruder, neuter,
 consequently ancient declension.
 (Casting the *e* of the declensional ending,
 making therefore in the plural:—*Vögel*,
Gärten, *Väter*, *Ruder* [see p.30.Rem. 3. c.]).
All neuters belong to the ancient.

The special deviations are given under their several heads in *Grammar* p. 30—33; they must be gradually learned by practice.

Question.

How is the adjective declined in the following phrases?

beautiful marble	<i>schöner Marmor</i> ,
of fresh milk (genit.)	<i>frischer Milch</i> ,
with sweet honey (dative)	<i>mit süßem Honig</i> ,
into hot water (accus.)	<i>in heißes Wasser</i> .

Answer.

The complete (articular) declension *not* being here expressed by any article or pronoun, the adjective is declined according to the *complete* form.

the blue sky	der blaue Himmel,
of the faithful dog (genit.)	des treuen Hundes,
in the shortest time (dat.)	in der kürzesten Zeit (<i>Gr.</i> p. 26. Rem. 3.),
into the deep sea (accus.)	in das tiefe Meer.

Answer.

The complete declension *being* here exhibited by the definite article, the adjective takes the form of the *incomplete* declension.

an honest man	ein ehrlicher Mann
is the noblest work of God	ist das herrlichste Werk Gottes.

Answer.

ehrlcher takes the complete declension, because *ein* does not exhibit it; *herrlichste* the *incomplete*, because *das* exhibits the complete.

my old hat	mein alter Hut,
of our new carriage (gen.)	unseres neuen Wagens.
with no certain hope (dat.)	mit keiner gewissen Hoffnung,
into his magnificent house (acc.)	in sein prächtiges Haus.

Answer.

The nom. *mein* and the acc. *sein* do not exhibit the complete articular ending, therefore the adjective, *alter* and *prächtiges*, takes it; the genit. *unseres* and the dative *keiner* have the complete articular ending; consequently the adjective, *neuen*, *gewissen*, takes the incomplete declension.

Bearing in mind this simple rule, the student can never in one instance be mistaken as to the declension of the adjective to be employed. It will be well, to repeat again and again the practice traced out here, which cannot but be useful to the student by affording him also an opportunity of learning by degrees the words contained in the Vocabulary, most of which are quite indispensable.

Exercise 5.

Mem.—You are supposed to have tolerably mastered the conjugations.

Gestern erhielt ich einen langen Brief von meinem lieben Freund, welcher mir große Freude gemacht hat.

Yesterday I received a long letter from my dear friend, which has made (given) me much joy (pleasure).

Form German sentences in the same order from the following sets of words:—

Lately; my youngest sister; to read; the work; first (adj.); of our greatest poet; which; our; uncle; good; to give; to her.

A fortnight ago;* our eldest brother; to send; to us; cherries; black and white; and; cabbage; early; which; his; gardener; industrious; to rear (*ziehen*, see *Vocab.*); in his; garden; beautiful.

Last week;* my servant; old (see *Gr.* p. 23 and 24); to find; a hare; beautiful; young; which; to lie; dead (*tot*); in (in with following dative); the grass; green.

A.	B.	C.
der Vogel, welcher gestern so schön sang,	<i>schwie</i> heute den ganzen Tag,	
the bird which yesterday sang so beautifully	was silent	all this day.

You may, if you like, invert this sentence:—

C.	B.	A.
Heute den ganzen Tag	<i>schwie</i>	der Vogel, welcher gestern so schön sang.

Form German sentences:—

The flower; American (*Gr.* p. 135. 14. *b.*); which; the month; whole; to bloom; † magnificent; now; at last (*endlich*); to fade (*verbüßen*†).

The horse; excellent; which; our; neighbour; rich; to buy; two years ago; to die; last Monday (*accus.*).

The ship; quick; which; to go; in twelve days; to‡ America; to return (*zurückkehren*);§ a fortnight ago.

* See in the Vocabulary among the phrases under the question *wann*?

† Use the perfect tense; *blühen*, to bloom, does not express change or motion; *verbüßen* expresses a change; see about the auxiliary verb to be employed:—*Gr.* p. 123. Rem. 30.

‡ to—going to a place, *nach*; to a person, *zu*.

§ See *Gr.* p. 87 and 88. Use the perfect tense and mind *Gr.* p. 5. Rem. 5.

Exercise 6.

Verbal practice, some of which may be written afterwards.

Form questions, with answers:—

Wer? through the 4 cases, *e.g.*,—

Wer hat das gethan?

Wessen Sohn ist er?

Wem haben Sie geschrieben?

Wen haben Sie gesehen.

Without confining yourself to a few words only as is done in the foregoing examples.

Wann? Past tense:—Wann sind Sie aufgestanden?

Present tense:—Wann frühstücken Sie?

Future tense:—Wann werde ich Sie wiedersehen?

Mem.—When the future time is expressed by an adverb or adverbial phrase (to-morrow, next Monday), or when from the whole tenour of the speech it is self-evident that the future time is meant, you generally use the present instead of the future tense—Morgen gehe ich, instead of morgen werde ich gehen (see *Gr.* p. 109, *b*). You may, therefore, say, wann (at what future period?) sehe ich Sie wieder?

Wo?

Before and behind. Above and below. Within, without. Left and right, etc.

(See Vocabulary, and *Gr.* p. 77, Rem. 1.)

Wohin? Woher?

(See Vocabulary, *Gr.* p. 77, Rem. 2, and pp. 78 and 79.)

L E T T E R.

(To be translated in writing.)

London, (put in the date).

My dear friend,¹

I should have come out to you into the country, but I have had too much to do. I, therefore, hope,² that you will at once travel up here, and we shall go over to (nach) France.³ My youngest brother has been over there for six months, and we shall bring him back here with us. Whilst (während) I was writing.

this, my mother entered.⁴ She tells me that the carriage is waiting below. I must, consequently, conclude my letter, and I remain,

Yours very sincerely.

(Your sincere friend.)

¹ Mind the gender.

² Mind the construction ABC or CBA.

³ *Grantsch.*

⁴ See *Gr.* p. 88. Reflect, whether it is to be *sein* or *haben*; remember

that the phrase "whilst I was writing this," is the factor C (see *Gr.* p. 81. Rule 1); and that (see *Gr.* 85) the conjugated verb (B) is to stand immediately after C.

Exercise 7.

Practise verbally questions:—

Wie? and *Warum?*

with answers. (See Vocabulary.)

Written Exercise.

Describe a house, with furniture, for which purpose you are to use the words given in the Vocabulary (p. 11). State the position of the furniture. State what you like in it, and what not, giving your reasons. Propose any alterations you would like to introduce, in the position of the furniture, giving your reasons.

Mem.—If you have time, and have made sufficient progress in German, you will add any general remarks on the subject that may suggest themselves to you. Even a student of not many week's progress should be able to set forth such simple facts as, *e.g.*, what rooms are on each floor; the colour of the carpets, etc., etc. If you have diligently mastered the rules which the foregoing Exercises are meant to teach you, you will compose with great ease a complete inventory and description of an ordinary mansion.

Exercise 8.

Verbal practice:—

Order breakfast, dinner, and a room, with more or less explicit directions. As to the viands and drinkables, use the words given in Vocabulary (p. 14).

Written Exercise.

Mem.—The passive voice in German generally strikes the beginner as rather difficult, especially in the compound tenses. It is, on the contrary, exceedingly easy. Its composition is the same for every verb, so that you need only know the participle past of a verb, to form the whole conjugation of its passive mood according to the scheme given in the Grammar. Treat the non-conjugated parts of the verb as one word, and it will be as easy for you to construe one set, as the other of the following phrases:—

I have been asked,	ich bin	gefragt worden.
I am tired,	ich bin	müde.
weil ich	gefragt worden	bin,
weil ich	müde	bin,
ich werde	gefragt worden	seyn,
ich werde	müde	seyn,
wenn ich	gefragt worden	seyn werde,
wenn ich	müde	seyn werde,
ich bin	sehr oft	gefragt worden,
ich bin	sehr oft	müde gewesen,
weil ich	sehr oft	gefragt worden bin,
weil ich	sehr oft	müde gewesen bin.

Translate into German:—

Peace has been concluded just now.

The peace which has been concluded just now, cannot last long. Its conditions will be broken soon.

I fear, that the peace which has been concluded just now, cannot¹ last long, because its conditions will soon be broken.

The first stone of our new house has lately been laid.

As the first stone of our new house has lately been laid, I hope² that it will soon be finished.

To-day twelve months our new house, the first stone of which⁴ has just been laid, will³ be inhabited.

To conclude, schließen (anc.); condition, Bedingung; to lay, legen (modern), to finish, vollenden (see *Gr.*, p. 89, Mem. 4); to inhabit, bewohnen (see *Gr.*, p. 61, Rem. 3).

¹ Remember, that the verb (here the direct verb) belongs to the accessory sentence:—"that the peace cannot last long."

² "As the first stone ... been laid." This phrase forming the factor C, the conjugated verb B is to take the second place; you, therefore, are to invert "I hope," into "hope I."

³ On the strength of the same rule you are to put the conjugated verb "will" before the subject, "our new house"; as "to-day twelve months," forming the factor C, is placed here at the head of the sentence, to make the order of words—CBA.

⁴ Genitive of the relat. pron. *der*; see *Gr.*, pp. 11 & 12.

Exercise 9.

Verbal practice:—

See *Gr.*, p. 121, D., down to p. 123.

On Rem. 26.

Form sentences, in which you leave out the infinitive after the auxiliary verbs; the motion (*hinauf*, *hinunter*, etc.) being expressed by these adverbs only.

On Rem. 27.

Form German sentences, in which *wollen* and *sollen* are employed in the particular meaning which they have in the examples:—

Er will Sie kennen, he pretends to know you.

Er soll reich seyn, he is said to be rich.

On Rem. 28.—Translate verbally:—

1. Let me go. Let him sleep. I allow him to say what he likes (*will*). He made me wait. I sent for them.

To send for, *kommen lassen* (to let come).

2. I caused him to be called. He caused me to be informed. I ordered the table to be removed. We ordered the house to be locked.

To call, *rufen*; to inform, *benachrichtigen*; to remove, *wegtragen* (to carry away); to lock, *verschlößen*.

Mem.—To order any work of a tradesman, *e.g.*, a coat of a tailor, a table of a joiner, etc., is expressed by *machen lassen*, with the dative of the person for whom the object in question is ordered; thus,—

Ich ließ mir einen Rock machen, I ordered a coat for me.

Er ließ seinem Knaben ein Paar Stiefel machen, he ordered a pair of boots for his boy.

Written Exercise.

On Rem. 29.

Form German sentences, principal and accessory, after the pattern of those stated as examples in the rule in the Grammar; employing, with regard to the auxiliary verb *lassen*, the words and phrases given as examples just now in the practice on Rem. 28.

Exercise 10.

Translate in writing, or verbally:—

I have allowed him to depart (*gehen*).

He has not been able to come.

We have been obliged to remain at home (*zu Hause*, or *daheim*).

You ought* to have gone home (*nach Hause*, or *heim*).

My sister has heard you sing.

Have you ever (*je*) seen a negro (*Neger*) dance?

Translate in writing:—

He is angry (*zornig*), because I have not allowed him to depart.

I am sorry that he has not been able to come.

We shall come and see you another time, although we have been obliged to remain at home until now.

To come and see a person, *besuchen*; another time, *ein anderes* (or *ander*, see *Gr.*, p. 23, Rem. 3) *Mal*.

We cannot excuse (*entschuldigen*) you, as (*da*) you ought to have gone home at all events (*auf jeden Fall*).

Do you know, that my sister has heard you sing?

This is the negro whom you have seen dance.

Exercise 11.

Verbal practice:—

Conjugate the reflexive verbs,—

sich befinden (how do you do? *wie befinden Sie sich?*)

sich unterhalten, to amuse oneself

sich erinnern, to remember.

Form sentences in which these or other reflexive verbs are employed.

Repeat the principal prepositions, and combine them with *da* and *wo* (see *Gr.*, p. 14, Rem. 7), and with *hin* and *her* (see *Gr.*, p. 78).

* Imperf. subjunctive.

Remember,—to go to a person, zu ; to a place, nach:—

Ich gehe zu meinem Freund ; ich gehe nach London.

Ich bin (esse, wohne, bleibe über Nacht) bei meiner Mutter,

I am (dine, or lodge, stay for the night) at my mother's.

Remark the difference between verbs, such as,—

aufhalten, to stop

and halten auf —, to esteem, to trust to —

aufhören, to cease

hören auf —, to listen to —

umbringen, to kill

bringen um —, to deprive of —.

Aufhalten, aufhören, umbringen, are compound separable verbs (see *Gr.*, p. 87 and foll.), exercises on which are given in Sect. II. Exerc. 5. The others are verbs construed with a preposition governing a case. You say, therefore,—

Ich hielt ihn auf, I stopped him

Ich halte auf ihn, I trust to him ;

and, Ich habe ihn aufgehalten, I have stopped him

Ich habe auf ihn gehalten, I have trusted him ;

and so all the rest.

Form phrases with the following verbs:—

I.

angreifen, to attack

anhalten, to continue *

anmerken, to remark

auffstehen, to rise

aufgehen, to open (neut. verb)

umgehen, to converse

umwerfen, to upset

II.

greifen an — (accus.), to touch to —

halten an — (dat.), to keep to —

merken an — (dat.), to guess by —

stehen auf — (dat.), to stand upon —

gehen auf —, to walk upon —

gehen um —, to go round —

werfen um —, to wrap round —.

Exercise 12.

See *Gr.*, p. 112, Rem. 8.

Your friend says:—

“ I am sick, ich bin krank.”

You repeat what he said:—

“ My friend told me, that he was sick.”

This sentence, “ that he was sick,” is an indirect speech, to be

* Sometimes also, “ to stop,” in order as it were, to continue in a certain place ; e. g., der Wagen hielt vor unserm Hause an, the carriage stopped before our house.

put in the subjunctive mood; observing this difference of the German from the English construction, that in German you use in the indirect speech the same tense as was originally employed, whereas in English you change the present into the imperfect. Thus, in the sentence given above, your friend, saying, "I am sick, *ich bin krank*," uses the present tense; you are, therefore, in German to express yourself:—

"Mein Freund sagte mir, daß er krank sey" (better, mein Freund sagte mir, er sey krank; see *Gr.* p. 126, Rem. 4).

Your friend said:—

"I shall go to London, *ich werde nach London gehen*."

You repeat what he said:—

"My friend told me, he would go to London."

In German, you use the tense originally employed; but put it in the subjunctive:—

"er werde nach London gehen," etc.

Practice this most important rule on the sentences which you have had in any of the exercises of this section. There will be more examples of it for you in Section III.

ADDITIONAL THEMES AND REMARKS.

1. Describe in writing, a walk, a drive, or a ride you have taken in the country.

Mem.—The verb ought always to particularise the sort of motion in taking exercise,—*gehen*, to walk; *fahren*, to drive; *reiten*, to ride on horseback. With each of these verbs, you combine the infinitive *spazieren* (see *Gr.*, p. 116, c.), which is construed like any other component particle of the separable compounded verb (see *Gr.*, pp. 87—89):—*Ich gehe (fahre, reite) spazieren*; wenn *ich spazieren gehe (fahre, reite)*; *ich bin spazieren gegangen (gefahren, geritten)*. Substantives formed from these verbs:—*der Spaziergang*, the promenade (meaning the walk which you take as well as the road or path on which you take it); *die Spazierfahrt*, the drive; *der Spazierritt*, the ride (on horseback). *Auf's Land gehen*, to go into the country.

Mind the phrase: *Ich gehe zum Thore hinaus*, I go out by the gate. You say, in the same way, *zum Thore herein kommen*; *zur Thüre (the door of a room) hinausgehen, or herein kommen*; *zum Fenster hinauswerfen*, to throw out of the window; *zum Fenster herein steigen*, to climb in by the window, etc.

A Drive.

State the time when you left home. With whom? Describe your way through the town; what buildings you passed; by what gate (South, North, etc.) you left the town; what, or whom, you met on the high road. Turning off from the main road, right or left, what path you took (*to take*, in this meaning, *einſchlagen*). Passing through a village. Mention what you saw; cattle, pigs, poultry, etc. Barns, whether full or empty. Crossing a bridge. Fine meadows. Game. Going down a steep hill. Nearly upset (*umwerfen*). Great fright among the (other) ladies. Heroic behaviour of yourself. Arrival at a country house. Kind reception and entertainment. You may describe the luncheon or dinner; but have the good taste to apologize for the indiscretion. Pleasant drive home in the cool of the evening. Nightingales, etc., singing most sweetly. If you like, you may wind up with a sentimental description of the setting sun, and of the bright moon and star-light afterwards.

Mem.—You are, of course, at liberty to draw from your own imagination as much as you like. You will find all the necessary words in the Vocabulary.

2. Bespeak a suit of clothes (or a dress). Mention the stuff, the colour which you wish, and the price you intend to pay. Tell your tailor (milliner), whether you were satisfied with his (her) last performance. You may scold him (her) for having made your last waistcoat (the body of your dress) somewhat too tight and short, and wish him (her) not to rush now into the other extreme by making it too wide and long. Tell him (her), that you must, to a certainty, have your things by to-day week at the latest (*ſpäteſtens*), because you want them for the wedding of your brother (sister), whose groom's-man (*Brautführer*), (or bride's-maid, *Brautjungfer*) you are to be. Tell him (her), that you will be at home on such and such a day and hour, when he (she) may come and try on (*anprobiren*) the things. Conclude by saying, that, if he (she) gives you satisfaction this time (if you can be satisfied [*zufrieden*] with his [her] work), you will recommend (*empfehlen*) him (her) to your friends.

Sich anziehen, to dress; *sich ausziehen*, to undress; *den Rock anziehen*, to put on, *ausziehen*, to pull off one's coat.

3. Describe the appearance of your garden at the end of the season. First, give a general outline of its arrangement; then, of the succession of flowers, and of the crops of fruit and vegetables. State, whether you were satisfied or not with your gardener. You worked yourself? Healthy exercise. Presents of fruit and flowers to your friends. Of course, plenty of strawberries. Feast of strawberries and cream in your summer-house; decoration of garlands, ribbons, and nosegays. Birthday celebrated with games on the lawn (*der Rasenplatz*). Gathering under the fine old lime-tree, where there is such a pretty seat (bench) all round the trunk. If you like (what is not to everybody's taste), you may add some fine speech in honour of the day. Music and singing in the evening.

Verbal Practice.

4. Tell your servant to arrange your room.

Mem.—In choosing the verb for placing an object, you are to distinguish the position in which you place it. You should say,—

legen Sie das Buch auf den Tisch; but,

stellen Sie das Buch auf das Bücherbrett (shelf),

because the book would *lie* on the table, but *stand* on the shelf. In the same way, you should use the word *legen* for placing a pair of scissors, a piece of soap, a brush, etc., on the table, because all these objects *lie*; but you should use the verb *stellen* in speaking of a candlestick, a bottle, a clock, a flowerpot, etc., because these objects *stand*. *Setzen* is used to express placing in a permanent position, as, *e.g.*, a monument; *stecken*, to place in a sticking or enclosed position, *e.g.*, in *die Tasche stecken*, to put into one's pocket; *den Schlüssel in das Schlüsselloch stecken*, to put the key into the key-hole. (*Stecken* is used also as a neuter verb; *e.g.*, *der Schlüssel steckt*, the key is in the lock; *ich habe den Schlüssel stecken lassen*, I have left the key behind in the lock.)

5. Describe an evening party at which you have been.

6. Describe a pic-nic (*das Picnic*). Give the details of the lovely spot on which it was held. Venerable old oaks; a lawn like velvet; a rivulet with limpid water and live trout; wild flowers, etc. Music, singing; and, as a matter of course, somewhat later, torrents of rain; a more or less terrific thunderstorm, and general confusion; to which you may append the consolatory remark, that a pic-nic would not be merry without a little drop from the clouds.

6. Relate an anecdote, ancient or modern, never mind however trite it may be. For example:—

Canute with his courtiers at the sea-side.

Alfred the Great, and the herdsman's scolding wife.

Alexander and Diogenes* (see *Gr.*, p. 113, Rem. 10).

If you should know Sir E. Landseer's admirable canine version of the later classical Joe Miller, describe it; for which purpose the following list of dogs will serve you:—

die Bullbögge, the bull-dog

der Jagdhund, the setter

der Windhund (das Windspiel), the greyhound

der Rattenfänger, the terrier

der Schäferhund, the shepherd's dog

der Kettenhund, the mastiff

der Fühnerhund, the pointer

der Wachtelhund, the spaniel

der Kope, the pug-dog

der Spürhund, the blood-hound.

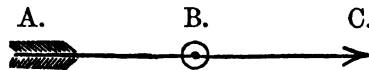
* The adverb *gern* is used where the English phrase has the verb "to like" (to do a thing, or, to be something). "I like to go into the country, *ich gehe gern aufs Land.*" The comparative of *gern* being supplied by *lieber* (see *Gr.*, p. 26, Rem. 2), you should translate, "I like better to live in the country than in town," by, "*ich wohne lieber auf dem Lande als in der Stadt.*" "I should like to be, *ich würde* (or *möchte*, *Gr.*, p. 122, Rem. 27) *gern seyn.*"

SECTION II.

Exercise 1.

PRINCIPAL SENTENCE.

(See *Gr.*, p. 6, Rem. 1; and p. 7, Rem. 3.)



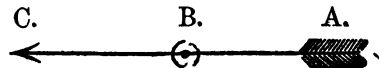
Every task *at first* seems difficult. We *always* know the faults of others better than our own. True friends *never* try to flatter. A wise man soon distinguishes real value from empty show. Worthy men usually are modest men. Great virtue with little reward, certainly is better than great reward with little virtue.

Task, *Aufgabe*, *f.*; to know, *kennen*; true, *wahr*; to try, *suchen*; to distinguish, *unterscheiden*; real, *wirklich*; value, *Worth*, *m.*; show, *Schein*, *m.*; worthy, *würdig*.

Exercise 2.

INVERSION.

(See *Gr.*, p. 6, 2.; and p. 7, Rem. 3.)



Yesterday *it rained*, to-day the sun *is shining*¹; and in the same manner fortune² *is now smiling*¹; and then she³ *frowns*, and afterwards *she*³ *smiles* again. In Turkey, people *salute* only with the right hand; and it is even considered a very great affront to employ the left one⁴ for that purpose. To a generous mind, history² shows the noble progress of mankind²; to mean souls, it⁵ is only a mirror of their own baseness. In a certain book of

a celebrated writer, we find the following passage: "During the reign of Queen² Elizabeth, many Protestant families came from the Netherlands to England; and soon after⁶ they rewarded their new home with the introduction of arts and industry."

¹ Translate, *shines—smiles*.

² Translate, *the fortune—of the mankind—the queen*. See *Gr.*, p. 92.

³ What is the antecedent to which *she* refers? Mind that the pronouns always agree in number and gender with their antecedents.

⁴ *The left one*: translate, *the left*.

See *Gr.*, p. 23, Rem. 4.

⁵ What is the antecedent of *it*?

⁶ *After*, *nachher*. Mind the difference between *after* (as a preposition) *nach*, (as an adverb) *nachher*, and (as a conjunction) *nachdem*.

In the same manner, *eben* so; fortune, *Glück*, *n.*; to frown, *zürnen*; afterwards, *hernach*; Turkey, *Türkei*, *f.*; people, *die Leute*; only, *nur*; even, *sogar*; affront, *Schimpf*, *m.*; it is considered, *es gilt für* (what case is governed by the preposition *für* ?); for that purpose, *zu diesem Endzweck*; to employ, *gebrauchen* (infinitive with *zu*, see *Gr.*, p. 116, Rem. 17. Mind where the infinitive is to be placed); generous, *edel*; to show, *zeigen*; noble, *herrlich*; mankind, *Menschheit*, *f.*; mean, *gemein*; mirror, *Spiegel*, *m.*; baseness, *Niederigkeit*, *f.*; celebrated, *berühmt*; writer, *Schriftsteller*, *m.*; the passage, *die Stelle*; protestant (as an adjective), *protestantisch*; home, *Heimath*, *f.*; the introduction, *Einführung*, *f.*; of arts (the genitive is here to be expressed by *von*. See *Gr.*, p. 102, Rem. 6); the art, *Kunst*, *f.*; industry, *Kunstfleiß*, *m.*

Exercise 3 (a.)

ACCESSORY SENTENCE.

(See *Gr.*, pp. 8 and 84.)

Ignorant people *usually* scorn those¹ things *which are* above their understanding. People respect such² men *as*³ respect themselves. Throughout my life, I have learned *that* a brave man's best³ friend *is* himself.⁴ By⁵ repeated losses we learn, that nothing is stable in this world. With a good conscience, we may despise what fools say of us, and knaves attempt against us. We always find, that those people are the most enterprising,⁶ who speak the least of their plans.

¹ *Those* (as antecedent to a relative pronoun), *diejenigen*, or *die*. See *Gr.*, p. 13, Mem.

² *As*, referring to *such* for its antecedent, is to be rendered by the relative pronoun *welcher*, or *der*.

* Declension of the adjective, without any article preceding it? sition *bei* is not equivalent to the English *by*.

† *Himself* (being here the nominative case), or *selbst*.

‡ *Durch* (when meaning *by means of*). Mind that the German prepo-

§ The participles, when used as adjectives, are declined according to the same rules as the adjectives.

Usually, *gewöhnlich*; above, *über* (here with the dative case); understanding, *Verständniß*, *n.*; to respect, *achten*; repeated, *wiederholt*; the loss, *der Verlust*; throughout my life, *say*, in my whole life; stable, *beständig*; to attempt, *wagen*; to enterprise, *unternehmen*; the least, *am wenigsten*.

Exercise 3 (b.)

PASSIVE VOICE.

(See *Gr.* p. 118. Rem. 21.)

I have always hated those people who speak to all the world in sweet and smooth words, because¹ I have always found that their words are just like sweet honey, which is given with a bitter pill. Cowards generally praise their own² courage, when an expected³ danger has not happened; but⁴ they never prove it when the danger is present. The Phœnicians⁵ steered to coasts which had not been visited by ships before, although they did⁶ not know the use of the compass. We know that Alexander the Great was buried in Alexandria; but⁴ it is uncertain whether he was really enclosed in the box which is shown as his coffin in the British Museum, or whether his tomb was destroyed together with the temple in which⁷ his mausoleum was erected.⁸ Travelers tell us, that in the Dead Sea, at low water, sunken pillars and masonry are visible; from this circumstance we might⁹ guess¹⁰ the spot where Sodom and Gomorrah perished. It is not decided in which¹¹ town the first watches were made, whether at Harlem or at Nuremberg; but⁴ it is an undoubted fact, that they were first called Nuremberg eggs. We do⁶ not know with certainty, who was the inventor of gunpowder, as it seems that the Chinese made use of it long before it became known in Europe. The extravagance of our wishes is very often the reason why we lose advantages which it would be possible to attain, whilst we pursue those which lie beyond the limits of¹² probability.

- ¹ *Because* (as a conjunction), *weil*.
² Omit *own*.
³ See Exercise 3, note ⁴.
⁴ *But*, *aber*, connective conjunction, like *und*, etc. See *Gr.*, p. 83.
⁵ *The Phœnicians*, *die Phönizier*; thus, *die Armenier*, *die Indier*, *die Perser*, etc.
⁶ See *Gr.*, p. 6, 5.
⁷ *Borin*. See *Gr.*, p. 14, Rem. 7.
⁸ *Was erected*; say, *stood*, *stand*.
⁹ Imperfect subjunctive of *können*.
¹⁰ *To guess*, *errathen*; *from*, *aus*.
¹¹ *Which* is here to be expressed by the pronoun *welcher*, *-e*, *-es*. See *Gr.*, p. 12, 1, *a*, and 13, 3.
¹² Say, of the probability.

To all the world, mit Jedermann; smooth, glatt; just like, gerade wie; generally, gewöhnlich; to prove, beweisen; to visit, besuchen; enclosed, eingeschlossen; museum, Museum, *n.*; mausoleum, Grabmal, *n.*; the Dead Sea, das Tote Meer; at low water, bei niederem Wasser; sunken, versunken; to perish, untergehen; decided, entschieden; Nuremberg eggs, Nürnberger Eier; extravagance, Uebertreibung, *f.*; reason, Grund, *m.*; advantage, Vortheil, *m.*

Exercise 4.

(See *Gr.* p. 85.)

C. A. B.

(Während ich in London war, | jung | Herr Schulze.)

When Hannibal approached, *Rome trembled* for her¹ liberty. When Alexander the Great was dead, *his immense empire was* divided. When William the Conqueror first set his foot on² British ground, *he stumbled*. When the frogs croak, bad weather is³ threatening; when fools are busy, it forebodes some mischief. When the sun rises, the owls fly from its⁴ light; when truth is victorious, hypocrites and parasites complain⁵ of bad times. Although the Egyptians had no steam-engines, they moved the greatest weights. Since⁶ no man looks into our heart, our actions must show its contents; and when we hear people complain that no one looks into their heart, it is almost a sure proof that it would not be worth the while to look into⁷ it. As long as you are happy, you will have many friends; when the hour of⁸ misfortune arrives, a few⁹ only will remain; and since,⁶ therefore, we know our true¹⁰ friends only in misfortune, it is perhaps not so desirable to know them at all.

¹ *Her*; *Rom*, like all proper names of towns, is of neuter gender; therefore say, *its*.

² *On*, *auf*; here with the accus.

³ *Is threatening*; see Exercise 2 note ¹.

* Mind that in German die Sonne, *the sun*, is of feminine, and der Mond, *the moon*, is of masculine gender.

* To complain of, klagen über, with the accusative.

* Since, as a conjunction, expressing a reason, is to be translated by da; when expressing time, by seit, or seitdem; as a preposition, always by seit.

* Into it, darein. See *Gram.*, p. 14 Rem. 7.

* Of misfortune; translate, of the misfortune. See *Gr.*, p. 92.

* A few; translate it by the plural wenige, as you say, many, and not much men.

¹⁰ True, when expressing genuine, real, wahr; when meaning faithful, treu.

William the Conqueror, Wilhelm der Eroberer; to forebode, bedeuten; some mischief, ein Unglück; to rise (of the sun), aufgehen; steam-engine, Dampfmaschine, *f.*; the weight, Last, *f.*; worth the while, der Mühe werth; to arrive, kommen; at all, überhaupt.

Note.—To know. In German there is the same difference as in French between connaître and savoir. When referring to a fact or a truth, to know is expressed by wissen (*savoir*); when referring to a person or an object, by kennen (*connaître*); thus you would say, I know his brother, ich kenne seinen Bruder; but, I know that he is his brother, ich weiß daß, etc.

Exercise 5.

COMPOUND SEPARABLE VERBS.

(See *Gr.* p. 87 and foll.)

A.—In the Principal Sentence.

(Write all the numbers in full words.)

Charles V. resigned his crown *on*¹ the 25th of October, 1555: on the 17th of September, 1556, he embarked with his two sisters for Spain, and soon *after*² he retired into the convent of St. Juste. The council at³ Basil, in the year 1431, deposed Pope Eugene IV., and opposed to him Pope Felix V. Cromwell dissolved the long Parliament on the 20th of April, 1653; and on the 8th of June he summoned a new one for the 4th of July of *the*⁴ same year. *In*⁵ the peace of Rastadt, on the 7th of March, 1714, Louis XIV. surrendered all his conquests on the borders of the Rhine, with the exception of Landau. The crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, first⁶ assaulted Jerusalem⁶ on the 14th of July, 1099, and took that holy city on the fol-

lowing day. On the 31st of October, 1517, Luther placarded at Wittenberg his ninety-five articles; and with this act he commenced the Reformation in Germany.

¹ Contract an dem, am; we do not say in German, *on the 25th of October*, but *on the 25th October*, etc.

² *Nachher*. See Exercise 2, note ⁴.

³ *At* (at Basil, at Leipzig, at Antwerp), in.

⁴ *The same*, derselbe. See about the declension of this compound pronoun, *Gr.*, p. 20. foll.

⁵ *In the*; contract in dem to im. See *Gr.*, p. 76.

⁶ Mind the position of the verb.

To resign the crown (in one word), *abkanten*; to embark, *sich einschiffen* (reflective verb); to retire, *sich zurückziehen* (reflective verb); the council (in this instance), *Kirchenversammlung*, *f.*; to depose, *absetzen*; to oppose, *entgegenstellen*; to dissolve, *auflösen*; to summon an assembly, *zusammenerufen*; to surrender, *zurückgeben*; with the exception of, *bis auf*; the crusaders, *die Kreuzfahrer*; to assault, *angreifen*; to take (a city), *einnehmen*; to placard, *anschlagen*; act, *Handlung*, *f.*; to commence, *anfangen*; Reformation, *Reformation*, *f.*

B.—In the Participle Past, and in the Indirect Infinitive.

Conradin, the last scion of the illustrious house of¹ Hohenstaufen, was² executed in³ the market-place of Naples, on the 28th of October, 1268. Richard Cœur⁴ de Lion was restored to his kingdom, after⁵ he had passed somewhat more than⁶ a year in captivity. Of¹ all the nations, the English have advanced the farthest⁷ in the Southern Ocean, but the magnetic pole has not yet been found out by them.

It is not always well done to emigrate from home, and to settle in a foreign country, where we are obliged to enter into the ideas of strangers, whilst we do not feel disposed⁸ to renounce our own convictions. Great designs are easier to be⁹ devised, than to be⁹ executed.

Our best feelings are never to be⁹ expressed *by*¹⁰ words, wherefore good principles are to be⁹ communicated only *by*¹⁰ practice.

¹ *Of*, von.

² Auxiliary verb of the passive.

³ *In*, auf, with the dative.

⁴ *Cœur de Lion*, Löwenherz.

⁵ *After* (as a conjunction), *nachdem*. See Exercise 2, note ⁴.

⁶ *Than* (after any comparative), *als*.

⁷ *The farthest* (see *Gram.*, p. 27, (indirect infinitive), and not, *to be devised, to be executed*, etc. See Rem. 9, a.), *am weitesten*.

⁸ Say, *whilst we ourselves not* *Gr.*, p. 117.

disposed (geneigt) feel.

¹⁰ *By* (when meaning *by means of*),

⁹ Say, *to devise, to execute*, etc. *durch*.

The scion, *Sproßling, m.*; illustrious, *erlauchet*; to execute, *hinrichten*; to restore, *wieder einsetzen*; to pass (a certain time), *zubringen*; to advance, *vorbringen* (see *Gr.*, p. 5, Rem. 5; and p. 123, Rem. 30); the Southern Ocean, *Südsee, f.*; the magnetic pole, *der magnetische Pol*; to find out, *auffinden*.

Well done, *wohl gethan*; to emigrate, *auswandern*; to settle, *sich niederlassen*; to be obliged, *genöthigt seyn*; to enter, *eingehen*; the ideas (as a collective), *Denkungsart, f.* (the manner of thinking); to renounce, *aufgeben* (accus.); the conviction, *Ueberzeugung, f.*; the design, *Plan, m.*; to devise, *ausdenken*; to execute, *aussühren*; to express, *ausdrücken*; to communicate, *mittheilen*.

Exercise 6 (a).

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN *man*.

(See *Gr.* p. 18. Rem. 5.)

One may be learned without¹ being wise. In Germany *they* think, in France *they* speak, in England *they* act. *People* are very often more proud of their² defects than of their² qualities. *We* remember³ much rather an offence than⁴ a favour. *We*, therefore, are more often grateful by reflection than we are⁵ by natural impulse. *We* may like those who are equal *to us*⁶ in sentiments and acquirements, but not those who surpass *us*⁶, as for superiority *we* do⁷ not usually feel friendship, but⁸ admiration or envy.

¹ *Without being*; say, *without to be*, ohne zu seyn. Mind that there are only three prepositions which may govern an indirect infinitive; viz.:

um...in order to;

anstatt...instead of;

ohne...without; see *Gr.*, p. 117, Rem. 18.

² *Their*. The possessive pronoun agreeing with *man*, is *sein*.

³ *To remember*, *sich erinnern*, reflective verb with following genitive of the object. The reflective pronoun agreeing with *man*, is *sich*.

⁴ *Than*, after a comparative, *als*.

⁵ *We are* is not to be translated.

⁶ Mind that the cases of *man* are taken from *einer*. See *Gr.*, p. 18.

⁷ See *Gr.*, p. 6, 5.

⁸ *But*, *sondern*.

Learned, *gelehrt*; proud of, *stolz auf* (with following accusative; about the comparative of *stolz*, see *Gr.*, p. 25. B. 1); defect, *Fehler*, *m.*; quality, *gute Eigenschaften*, *f.*; much rather, *viel eher*; offence, *Beleidigung*, *f.*; grateful, *dankebar*; by (by way of), *aus*; reflection, *Ueberlegung*, *f.*; impulse, *Antrieb*, *m.*; those, *diejenigen*, or *die*; to like, *lieben*; equal, *gleich* (with the dative); sentiment, *Gefinnung*, *f.*; the acquirements (as a collective), *Bildung*, *f.*; to surpass, *übertreffen*; as (if a conjunction expressing a reason), *da*; superiority, *Ueberlegenheit*, *f.*; envy, *Neid*, *m.*

Exercise 6 (b).

THE PASSIVE EXPRESSED BY *man*.

(See *Gr.* p. 120. Rem. 23.)

It has¹ been pretended, that the *aërolites* are² fragments of comets. William the Conqueror was³ admired as a hero in⁴ war, but he *was hated* as a tyrant in peace. Real misfortune is⁵ very often borne with greater patience than petty complaints.

¹ Translate, *people* (man) pretended.

⁴ Say, in *the* war, in *the* peace.

² *Seven*, Indirect speech. *Gr.*, p. 112.

⁵ Translate, *one* (man) *bears* very

³ Translate, *they* (man) *hated*, *they* often.

admired.

To pretend, *behaupten*; *aërolite*, *Meteorstein*, *m.*; fragment, *Bruchstück*, *n.*; to bear, *ertragen*: petty, *geringe*, or *geringsfügig*; complaint, *Schmerz*, *m.*

Exercise 7.

(See *Gr.* p. 14. Rem. 7.)

A gentleman, who was rather known as a story-teller, once pretended that he had¹ seen on the island of Corfu a cabbage *under which* fifty horsemen would have easily concealed themselves. "I am not at all astonished *at it*," replied another gentleman who was present, "for I saw at the same place a cauldron *at which* one hundred braziers were working, so distant one³ from another that none of them heard the noise which the others made." "And pray," continued the former, "*for*⁴ *what*

was that monster of a cauldron intended?" "Why," was the answer, "they wanted to cook your cabbage *in* it."

¹ Indirect speech. Omit daß; see *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4.

² *One from another*, von einander.

⁴ *For*, zu.

³ *At*, über.

A gentleman, ein Herr; rather known, ziemlich bekannt; a story-teller, ein Aufschneider; a horseman, ein Reiter; to be astonished, sich verwundern (reflective verb); not at all, durchaus nicht; present, zugegen; at the same place, ebenfalls; cauldron, Kessel, *m.*; brazier, Kupferschmied, *m.*; to continue, fortfahren; that monster of a cauldron, dieses Ungeheuer von einem Kessel; intended, bestimmt; to want, wollen (with following direct infinitive).

Exercise 8.

A BOLD BUT¹ JUST REPLY.

King² James II. said one day in the midst of his courtiers, "I never knew a modest man make³ his way at⁴ court." One⁵ of them immediately replied, "And, please your Majesty, whose⁶ fault is that?"

¹ *But*, aber.

² Say, *the king—the second*.

³ Translate, *who had made* (plupf. of the subjunctive).

⁴ *At court*, bei or am Hof.

⁵ *One*, einer. Mind the difference between this pronoun and the indefinite article. It has the same declension as the adjectives. Thus you say, *one*, einer; but, *the one*, das

eine; genitive: des einen, etc. This rule applies likewise to the possessive pronouns, and partly to the pronoun sein. You say, *the mine*, der meine; gen. des meinen (instead of der meinige, des meinigen); and also, meiner, mine; keiner, no one, etc.

⁶ Interrogative pron. See *Gr.*, p. 12.

⁷ Translate *this*; and see *Gr.*, p. 98, Rem. 3.

Courtier, Hofmann (*pl.*, see *Gr.*, p. 38); in the midst of, mitten unter (with following dative); please your Majesty, wenn Ihre Majestät erlauben.

SECTION III.

Exercise 1.

SEEING¹ AND NOT BELIEVING.

At the French² Academy,³ Abbé Regnier, the secretary, one day made a collection in his hat of one pistole from every member, to defray⁴ the current expenses.

The Abbé did not observe that the president, who was a very avaricious man, had put his pistole into the hat, and presented it to him a second time. "I have already given," he replied. "I believe it," said the Abbé, "but I did not see it." "And I," rejoined Fontenelle, who was at his side, "saw it, but did not believe it."

¹ See *Gr.*, p. 114, Rem. 12.

² Mind the difference between the adjectives, *French, English, Dutch, Scotch*, etc., and the same words substantives, *the French, the English*, etc. In this latter case you are in German, always to say, *die Franzosen, die Engländer, die Holländer*, etc., whilst the corresponding adjectives are, *französisch, englisch, holländisch, schottisch*, etc. These adjectives are not spelled in German with a capital letter.

³ The academy, *die Akademie*.

⁴ Translate, *in order to defray*.

You find in this piece a number of words which, in German, are to be rendered by terms taken from foreign languages; but which are so received, that it would seem quite an extraordinary style to use expressions properly German in their stead. The same is the case in many other instances; but this use being rather a matter of fashion, with which it will change, it is impossible to give a general rule concerning it.

The Abbé, *der Abbé*; the secretary, *der Sekretär* (*Geheimschreiber*); the president, *der Präsident*; a pistole (a coin), *eine Pistole*.

The member, *Mitglied*, *n.*; to defray, *bestreiten*; the current expenses, *die laufenden Ausgaben*; to present, *darreichen* (separable compound verb); a second time, *zum zweiten Mal*; to rejoin, *einfallen*.

Exercise 2.

It is extremely difficult to¹ fulfil strictly the duties of friendship, for² we often lose our friend by³ telling him of his failings; and if we are silent, we betray the confidence bestowed⁴ upon us. It is certainly more honourable to risk the loss of his affection, than seek⁵ to maintain it by⁶ shutting our eyes to⁷ his foibles.

¹ See *Gr.*, p. 116, Rem. 17. tell, etc. See *Grammar*, page 115,

² *For* (as a conjunction), denn. It Rem. 14.

is a connective conjunction. See ⁴ Say, *which is bestowed*, etc.

Gr., p. 83.

⁵ Indirect infinitive.

⁶ Say, *thereby* (dadurch) *that we* ⁷ *To*, zu.

⁸ See note ².

Extremely, äußerst; to tell, sagen (with following dative of the person); failing, Fehler, *m.*; to be silent, schweigen; to bestow one's confidence upon somebody, Vertrauen setzen in jemand; to risk, wagen; to shut, schließen; foible, Schwäche, *f.*

Exercise 3 (a).

GENEROSITY OF NAPOLEON TO AN ENGLISH PRISONER.

In the year 1805, an¹ English sailor, who was a prisoner at Verdun, made his escape, and arrived in safety near Boulogne, where he concealed himself in the woods, and employed himself in constructing² a little bark with³ the branches of some trees, uniting⁴ and covering⁴ them with his shirt, which he tore in pieces for that purpose. Finding⁵ he had not sufficient linen to complete his boat, he⁶ went to⁷ a neighbouring village, and stole a sheet, with which he finished his little bark. All⁸ he wanted was the appearance of some⁹ English vessel in the offing; he therefore climbed every day up a lofty tree, and sat watching¹⁰ with impatience; when at last he espied an English sail. Hoping¹¹ to reach it, he set off, carrying¹² his little boat upon his shoulders. He reached the sea-side, but while¹³ embarking, he was seized by the customhouse officers, conveyed to prison, accused of being¹⁴ a spy, and was¹⁵ to be tried as such¹⁶.

¹ See concerning the order of *therewith that he constructed*, etc., see words, *Gr.*, p. 86. *Gram.*, p. 115, Rem. 14; or, *with the*

² *In constructing*, translate either, ... *construction of*—.

- ² Say, *out of*, *aus*.
⁴ *Whilst* (*indem*) *he united them*,
 etc.; or also, *which he united*, etc.
⁶ *As* (*da*) *he found*, etc.
⁶ *Mind Gr.*, p. 86.
⁷ Say, *into*.
⁸ Say, *all that* he wanted. See *Gr.*,
 p. 99, Rem. 4.
⁹ Say, of *an* (*indef. article*).
¹⁰ Participle present. See *Gram.*,
 p. 117, Rem. 20.
¹¹ *Hoping*; say, *as* (*da*) *he hoped*,
 or, *in the hope*.
¹² *Carrying*; say, *whilst he car-*
ried.
¹³ See *Gr.*, p. 117, Rem. 20, note;
 and p. 118; say, *whilst he was on the*
point (*im Begriff*) *to embark* (*indirect*
infinitive).
¹⁴ Say, *accused as a spy*.
¹⁵ *And should* (*sollte*) *be tried*.
¹⁶ Say, *as a such*, *als ein solcher*.

Generosity, *Edelmuth*, *m.*; to an English prisoner, say, *towards*, *gegen*; to be a prisoner, *gefangen seyn*; to make one's escape, *sich flüchten*; to employ one's self, *sich beschäftigen*; to construct, *verfertigen*; bark, *Warte*, *f.*; to tear in pieces, *erreißen*, or in *Stücke reißen*; for that purpose, *zu diesem Zweck*; sufficient, *hinlänglich* (but you had better translate, *linen enough*); linen, *Leinwand*, *f.*; to complete, *vollenden* (compound inseparable; see *Gr.*, p. 89, Mem. 4); the sheet (of a bed), *das Bettuch*, or *das Bettlaken*; in the offing, *auf der hohen See*; to climb up, *steigen auf*; vessel, *Fahrzeug*, *n.*; to espy, *erspähnen*; sail, *Segel*, *n.*, (meaning a vessel), *Schiff*, *n.*; to set off, *sich aufmachen*; to embark, *sich einschiffen*; to seize, *packen*; the custom-house officer, *der Zollbeamte*; to convey to prison (one word), *einfestern*; he was to be tried, *translate*, he should (*sollte*), etc.; be brought to trial, *zur Untersuchung ziehen*.

Exercise 3 (b).

Two days after,¹ Bonaparte arrived at Boulogne, and the boat being² shown to him as a curiosity, he desired to see the sailor. When he was brought before him, Bonaparte said, "Well, my fine fellow, you³ were making a desperate attempt to see your native country, as⁴ you say; I suppose you have a mistress there?" "No, your⁵ majesty, but I have an aged and⁶ infirm mother, whom I supported out⁷ of my pay, and who must be now in the greatest distress." "And would you have put to sea in this crazy little vessel?" "Yes, your majesty, had⁸ they not prevented me; for I would run any⁹ risk to go and assist my poor mother, who has now only God to protect¹⁰ her."

¹ Mind that *after* is here an adverb.

² See *Gr.*, p. 118; and employ the conjunction *da*.

³ *Du*.

⁴ *As*, *wie*.

⁵ *Sure*, or *Ihre Majestät*.

⁶ Translate, *an aged, infirm mother*.

⁷ *Out of, von, or mit.*

⁸ *Translate, I would risk (wagen)*

⁹ *If they had. See Gr., p. 113, everything.*

Rem. 10.

¹⁰ *Translate, for her protector, zum Beschützer.*

Curiosity, *Neugierigkeit, f.*; to desire, *verlangen*; before, *vor* (here with following accusative); my fine fellow, *mein guter Bursche*; desperate, *verzweifelt*; the attempt, *Versuch, m.*; the native country, *Vaterland, n.*; I suppose, *translate, ich wollte wetten* (I should bet); the mistress (in this meaning), *die Geliebte*; aged, *alt*; infirm, *kränklich*; to support, *unterstützen*; distress, *Noth, f.*; put to sea, *in die See setzen* (this being here a neuter verb, see *Gr.*, p. 123, Rem. 30); crazy, *gerbrechlich*; to prevent, *verhindern*; to go and assist, *zu Hülfе eilen* (to hasten to assistance, with following dat.).

Exercise 3 (c).

Napoleon, turning¹ to a naval officer who accompanied him, said: "Give this man a suit of clothes and send him with a flag of truce to one of the English cruisers in the Channel: give him also five pieces of gold for his mother: she must be a good mother, and ought not to be deprived of so good² a son."

¹ *Translate, turned (himself) to... and said.*

² *Say, a so good son.*

To turn, *sich wenden*; naval officer, *Marineoffizier*; suit of clothes, *Anzug, m.*; with a flag of truce, *mit einer Parlamentirflagge*; cruiser, *Kreuzer, m.*; the Channel, *der Kanal*; a piece of gold, *ein Goldstück*; to deprive, *berauben* (with the genitive of the object; see *Gr.*, p. 103, c.).

Exercise 4 (a).

JUSTICE.

(See *Gr.* p. 112. Rem. 8.)

A poor curate in Wales, whose salary was not sufficient to support his numerous family, employed his leisure hours in¹ repairing the clocks and watches of his parishioners. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, complained to² the bishop of the diocese, stating,³ that he⁴ had disgraced the profession by carrying⁵ on a trade. The bishop,⁶ having listened to the complaint, assured the complainant, that strict justice should⁷ be done. He accordingly sent for the curate, and asked him how he dared⁷ to

disgrace the clergy by mending clocks and watches. The poor churchman humbly replied, that he did¹ it to maintain a wife and ten children.

¹ Translate *with*; see *Gr.*, p. 115, Rem. 14. longing to the indirect speech, is to be put in the subjunctive mood;

² *Bei*.

see the rule.

³ *Wilst* (indem) *he stated*.

⁴ *After* the bishop *had* listened, etc., he assured, etc.

⁵ Subjunctive of the perfect tense; see the rule quoted above.

⁷ Concerning the mood which is to be employed, see the rule.

⁶ *Thereby that he carried on*; but mind that the direct verb, as be-

The curate, der *Pfarrer*; salary, *Befoldung*, *f.*; to support, *erhalten*; to employ, *translaten*, he filled his leisure hours; to fill, *ausfüllen*; leisure hours, *Freistunden*, or *freie Stunden*; to repair, *ausbessern*; clocks and watches (one word for both), *Uhren*, *f.*; the parishioners, *die Pfarrkinder*; to state, *behaupten*; to disgrace, *entwürbigen*; the (clerical) profession, *der geistliche Stand*; to carry on a trade, *ein Handwerk treiben*; to listen, *anhören* (accus.); to do justice, *Gerechtigkeit üben*; to send for, *kommen lassen* (to make come); to dare, *sich unterstehen*; a churchman, *ein Geistlicher* (see *Gram.*, p. 24); to maintain, *erhalten*.

Exercise 4 (b).

"That wo'n't do with me," said the bishop: "I shall punish you in such¹ a manner as will make you leave off your pitiful trade, I promise² you." Immediately calling³ his secretary, he ordered him to make out a presentation to a living of 150 pounds⁴ a year, which he gave to the astonished curate, saying⁵: "Let me hear no more of your watch and clock trade."

¹ Translate, *in a manner which*.

⁴ Singular number; see *Gr.*, p. 101,

² Translate, *I warrant ich stehe das für*; or better with the inversion, *dafür stehe ich*.

Rem. 4.

³ *With the remark*, or *wilst* (indem) *he remarked*.

⁵ *He called his secretary and*, etc.

[The sayings put in the indirect speech.]

The bishop said, that this would not do with him; and he would punish him in such a manner as would make him leave off his pitiful trade. . . . Saying, that he hoped to hear¹ no more of his watch and clock trade.

That wo'n't do with me: translate, *I cannot let that avail*, das kann ich nicht gelten lassen; to make one leave something, einem etwas entleiden (welche Ihnen ... entleiden soll); pitiful, kläglich; trade, Gewerbe, *n.*; to order, befehlen (dat.); to make out, aufsetzen; presentation, Ernennung, *f.*; the living, Pfarrstelle, *f.*; watch and clock trade, Uhrmacherrei, *f.*

Exercise 5.

One morning¹ a party came into the public rooms at Buxton somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were² told that Lord Byron, who was³ present, had⁴ eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for⁵ him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it," retorted My lord, "but before I ate the tongue, I was⁶ assured you did⁵ not want⁶ it."

¹ Genitive; see *Grammar*, p. 104, Rem. 8, *a.*

² Translate this by *man*: *One told them—one assured me.*

³ Remark here the difference between the direct and the indirect speech. The sentence, "who was present," is *the saying of the person who is supposed to be relating*, and is therefore to be put *in the indicative*

mood; whilst by the sentence, "*that Lord Byron had eaten it*," he relates *what other persons told*, in which latter case the *subjunctive* is the mood to be employed. See also *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4.

⁴ *For him to hear; say, loud enough that he could hear it.*

⁵ Indirect speech.

⁶ Say, *that you wanted none.*

A party, eine Gesellschaft; the public rooms, das Birtbeszimmer; to request (in an inn), bestellen; some tongue, *say* tongue, Zunge, *f.* (this *some*, e. g., *some wine, some bread*, etc., is not expressed; see *Gr.*, p. 94, Rem. 4); I am angry with, ich bin böse über (acc.); I am sorry for it, es ist mir leid (impers.); to want, brauchen.

Note.—*Before*, as a conjunction, *et*; as an adverb, *vorher*; as a preposition, *vor*.

Exercise 6.

A cobbler¹ at² Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held³ at the Academy, was once asked if⁴ he understood⁵ Latin. "No," replied the mechanic, "but I know who is wrong." "How?" inquired his friend. "Why, by seeing⁶ who is angry first."

[Change the latter part of this exercise to the indirect speech in the following manner :—]

The cobbler replied, that⁷ he did not understand it, but he knew who was wrong⁸ in the argument. When his friend inquired how this was possible, he answered that⁶ he guessed it by seeing who was angry first.

¹ Translate, *one (man) asked a cobbler.*

² *At Leyden—in Leyden.*

³ Translate, *which were held.*

⁴ *If*, as a conjunction of condition, *wenn*; as a conjunction of question, *ob*.

⁵ Mind the mood.

⁶ *Mind Gram.*, p. 115, Rem. 4, *ba-burch, daß*, etc.

⁷ See *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4.

⁸ All the verbs of the dependent and relative sentences throughout the whole of the indirect speech, are to be put in the subjunctive mood, even when *wissen* is the verb on which they next depend.

Cobbler, *Schuhflicker*, *m.*; to use, *pflegen*; to attend, *besuchen*; disputation, *Disputation*, *f.*; to understand, *verstehen*; Latin, *latein*; the mechanic, *Handwerker*, *m.*; to know (see above, p. 53, *Note*); to be wrong, *Unrecht haben*; why (when it is not a question), *nun*; first (instead of, *at first*), *zuerst*; to guess, *errathen*.

Exercise 7.

PLEASANTRY OF A COUNTRYMAN.

A man who was very fat, coming¹ late in² the evening³ to a fortified city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if⁴ he could get in at the gate. "I believe so," said the peasant, looking⁴ at him jocosely, "for⁵ I saw⁶ a waggon of hay go in this⁷ morning."

[The last sentence put in the indirect speech :—]

He believed so, as⁸ he had⁹ seen a waggon of hay go in that morning.

¹ *Coming ... meeting*; translate, *came ... and met with a countryman, whom he asked*, etc.

² Genitive; see *Gram.*, p. 104, Rem. 8, *a*.

³ Mind the indirect speech.

⁴ *Whilst (indem) he looked.*

⁵ *For*, as conjunction. See Sec. III. Exercise 2, note ².

⁶ See *Gram.*, p. 122, Rem. 29, and p. 123; and put *saw* in the perfect tense.

¹ Accusative, for the expression of a definite time; see *Grammar*, p. 105.

² Da (reason).

³ *He had.* Mind the change of tenses; and, besides, see the rule quoted in note ¹, concerning the order of words.

A fortified city, eine feste Stadt; to meet, begegnen (see *Gr.*, p. 106, Rem. 11); to get in at the gate, zum Thore hereintommen; to look at, ansehen; a waggon of hay, ein Heumagen; to go, fahren, and, therefore, to go in, hineinfahren, as the speaker was without (see *Gr.*, p. 77, Rem. 2).

Note.—Fahren is the verb to be employed for going in any sort of vehicle or vessel. We should even say, in einem Luftballon fahren, *to go in a balloon*; and it is not only employed of the persons who are going, but also of the moving vehicle itself: as, ich fahre in dem Wagen meines Freundes, and der Wagen meines Freundes fährt zum Thore herein.

Exercise 8.

Cosroes, king of Persia, had summoned¹ his ministers to deliberate upon an affair of the utmost² importance. While they were assembled, a scorpion fell³ from the ceiling upon one of the vizirs, and darted its sting several times into his⁴ foot. The minister, who at that instant was addressing his discourse to the king, continued⁵ it without the least emotion, or visible alteration in his countenance.

¹ To summon, rufen lassen (to cause to be called). Mind the rule, note ¹, of the last exercise.

² Say, *greatest*.

³ Order of words: see *Gr.*, p. 86.

⁴ Stung *him* into the foot. See *Gr.*, p. 108.

⁵ *To continue*, as a neuter verb, fortfahren; as a verb transitive, fortsetzen. You are, therefore, to say: er fuhr in seiner Rede fort, *he continued in his speech*; er setzte seine Rede fort, *he continued his speech*.

The minister (of a king, etc.), der Minister; to deliberate upon, berathschlagen über (with following accusative); the ceiling, die Decke; the vizir, Begier; it darted its sting (translate simply, *it stung*); to sting, stechen; at that instant, in diesem Augenblick, or gerade; to address to, richten an; the discourse, die Rede; the least, superlative of gering: the emotion, die Bewegung; countenance (face), Gesicht, *n.*

Exercise 9.

Cosroes being¹ informed some days after of the accident, asked the vizir how² he could support such³ a violent pain without suffering any⁴ plaintive expression to⁵ escape him. "Prince," replied the minister, "he⁶ who in your majesty's presence, has not resolution enough to condemn so⁷ slight an evil as the pricking of a scorpion, how will he, in the day of battle, rush into the midst of his enemies, and bid defiance to death in all its various forms?" The king, in⁸ admiration of his fortitude, loaded the intrepid vizir with honours.

¹ When Cosroes was informed, he asked, etc.

² Translate, *how he had been able to support* (see *Gram.*, p. 123): *to be able, können.*

³ Say, *a so violent pain.*

⁴ Any, irgend ein. See *Gr.*, p. 19, 6.

⁵ Translate, *without suffering to be heard.* Mind, however, *Gr.*, p. 119, Rem. 22; and take care not to employ the infinitive of the passive mood.

⁶ *He who, wer.*

⁷ Say, *a so slight evil.*

⁸ Translate, *full of admiration for.*

Note.—*Such a man*, ein solcher Mann; *such a good man*, and also, *so good a man*, ein so guter Mann; *what a man*, welcher, or was für ein Mann; *what a great man*, welcher große Mann, or welcher großer Mann (see *Gr.*, p. 11, c.; and p. 14, Rem. 6), or was für ein großer Mann. Likewise, *eine solche Frau*, welche Frau, was für eine Frau; *ein solches Kind*, welcher ein Kind, welcher ein schönes Kind, etc.

To be informed, erfahren (accus.); the accident, Unfall, *m.*; to support (a pain), ertragen; to suffer (to allow), lassen (mind that this is one of those verbs which govern a direct infinitive. *Gr.*, p. 122); prince, Fürst; slight, unbedeutend; the pricking, Steich, *m.*; to bid defiance, trotzen; to load with (honours, benefits, etc.), überhäufen mit; intrepid, unerschrocken.

Exercise 10.]

TALLOW.

The celebrated Bishop of Nismes was the son of a tallow-chandler. A proud duke endeavoured to mortify the prelate by saying, that¹ he smelled of tallow, to which² the bishop replied, "My Lord, I am³ the son of a tallowchandler, it is³ true; and if⁴ your Lordship had⁴ been born the same, you⁵ would have remained a tallowchandler all the days of your life."

- ¹ Omit *that*. See *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4. the consequence (you would have remained), to be put in the conditional. See *Gr.*, p. 113, Rem. 10.
- ² *To which*, *verauf*.
- ³ Say, *it is true, I am*, etc.
- ⁴ See *Gr.* p. 126, Rem. 3, concerning the omission of *wenn*. The condition (had been born) as well as ⁵ Mind the *so* of the subsequent sentence. See *Gr.*, p. 126, 3. note; and p. 124, foot-note.

Celebrated, *berühmt*; tallow-chandler, *Stichtergießer*; to mortify, *demüthigen*; to smell of, *riechen nach*; My Lord, *Mylord* (if referring to an English Lord), or *gnädiger Herr*; *your Lordship*, say simply, *you*; *the same*, say, *as the same*; all the days of your life, *Ihrer Lebstage*.

Exercise 11.

(See *Gr.* p. 125.)

However¹ learned a man may become by another's learning, he² can never³ be wise, but⁴ by his own wisdom.

Whatever⁵ reasons one may have for being⁶ frugal, he² will never be⁶ excused for⁷ being avaricious.

However⁸ kind a father Brutus was to his sons, he² nevertheless condemned them to death.

The⁹ wife, mother, and daughter of Darius, as⁹ afflicted and cast down as they were, could not help admiring the generosity of Alexander.

However great your grief may be, time¹⁰ will cure it.

However much you¹¹ may regret the days of your youth,¹² they¹³ will never return.

¹ Either, *so* *gelehrt auch*, or *wie* *gelehrt auch*. *stead of such a*, you say in German *a such*, *ein solcher*.

² Mind the *so* of the subsequent sentence. ³ *As afflicted and cast down the wife*, etc., *so ... auch* *die Gattin*, etc., *waren*, *they could*. Mind the *so* of the subsequent sentence.

⁴ *But*, after *nobody*, *nothing*, *nowhere*, *never*, etc., when it has the meaning of *except*, is to be translated by *als*. ¹⁰ You may leave the direct verb "*will*" uninverted, making a stop, as it were, after "*may be*," and beginning a new sentence. This mode of style is often met with in dramatic poetry.

⁵ *Whatever reasons*, *welche Gründe auch*; see the rule.

⁶ *For being*; translate, *to be*.

⁷ Translate the passive by *man*.

⁸ Translate, *when he is avaricious*.

⁹ Translate, *a however kind father*, *ein wie gütiger Vater auch*; just as in-

¹¹ Second person of the singular.

¹² *Deine* *Jugendtage*.

¹³ See note ¹⁰.

Learning, *Gelchrſamkeit*; frugal, *ſparſam*; avaricious, *geizig*; nevertheless, *nichts deſto weniger*, or *dennoch*; to condemn to death, *zum Tode verurtheilen*; afflicted, *betrübt*; cast down, *niedergeſchlagen*; could not help, see *Gr.* p. 79, 2.; generosity, *Großmuth*; *f.*; grief, *Kummer*, *m.*; to cure, *heilen*; to regret, *beſlagen*, or *zurückwünſchen*; to return, *wiebertehren*.

Exercise 12.

(See *Gr.* p. 125. Rem. 2.)

The¹ higher² one has riſen, the³ deeper will be his downfall.

The¹ more we learn, the³ better we underſtand how much we have ſtill to learn.

The¹ poorer people⁴ in reality are, the³ richer they often appear in their dreams.

The⁵ nearer the horizon the ſun is, the larger it ſeems to be.

Stupid people inſiſt the³ more obſtinately upon their own opinion, the¹ leſs rational their arguments are.

His frienſhip is the more⁷ valuable to me, as⁷ I have never ſought it.

¹ *Je.*

² *High*, *hoch*, comparative. See top of page 126.

Gr., p. 26, 2.

³ *Deſto.*

⁴ *Die Leute.*

⁵ See the rule in the *Grammar*

top of page 126.

⁶ See the ſame rule, concerning the order of words in this ſentence.

⁷ *Um ſo ... als.* See *Gr.*, p. 126.

Downfall, *Fall*, *m.*; in reality, in *Wirklichkeit* (or better, in *der Wirklichkeit*); horizon, *Horizont*, *m.*; stupid, *thöricht*; to inſiſt upon, *beſtehen auf* (*dat.*); rational, *vernünftig*; argument, *Grund*, *m.*; valuable, *wertb.*

SECTION IV.

Exercise 1.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

While Octavius was at Samos, after the famous battle of Actium, which made¹ him master of the universe, he held a council to examine the prisoners who had been engaged in Anthony's party. Amongst the rest there² was brought before him an old man named Metellus, oppressed with years and infirmities, disfigured by a long beard and a neglected head of hair, but especially by his clothes, which by his misfortunes had become very ragged.

¹ Which made him master, welche ihn zum Herrn machte; likewise, zum König wählen, to choose a king; zum Gehlerrn ernennen, to appoint as general. See *Gr.*, p. 107, Rem. 13.

² There is not to be translated. A sentence beginning with *there*, e.g., *there was a man*, etc., is to be trans-

lated as if it were, *it was a man*, es war ein Mann (see *Gr.*, p. 98, Rem. 3). When, as in the present case, a part of speech besides the subject is before *there* (amongst the rest there was, etc.), *there* is not translated, but the direct verb to be inverted according to the general rule.

Filial affection, or love, Kindestiebe, *f.*; basis, Grundlage, *f.*; famous, bekannt, berühmt; the universe, say, of the whole world; council, Rath, *m.*; to examine, verhören; to be engaged in the party (translate, to keep with), halten mit, or sich halten zu; Anthony, Antonius (as modern name only Anton); named Metellus, say, of the name of *M.*; oppressed with, gebeugt von; infirmity, Gebrechen, *n.*; to disfigure, entstellen; a neglected head of hair, verwildertes Haar; especially, vornehmlich (or vorzüglich).

Exercise 2.

The son of this Metellus was one of the judges, and he had great difficulty to recognise his father in the deplorable condition

in which¹ he saw him. At last, however, having² recollected his features, instead³ of being ashamed to own him, he ran to embrace him, weeping⁴ bitterly. Afterwards, turning⁵ towards the tribunal, "Cæsar," said he, "my father has been your⁶ enemy, and I your⁶ officer: he deserves to be punished, and I to be rewarded. The favour I desire of you,⁶ is either⁷ to save him on my account, or⁷ to order⁸ me to be put to death with him." All the judges were touched with⁹ compassion at¹⁰ this affecting scene; Octavius himself relented, and granted old¹¹ Metellus his life and liberty.¹²

¹ *In which.* See *Gr.*, p. 14, Rem. 7.

² *After he had recollected.*

³ See Sec. II., Ex. 8 a., note 1.

⁴ Either, *whilst* (indem) *he wept*, or simply, *and wept*.

⁵ *He turned ... with the words, "Cæsar," etc.*

⁶ Which person of the personal (or possessive) pronoun is to be employed in speeches from ancient history? (*Gr.*, p. 96.)

⁷ *Either ... or, entweder ... oder; neither ... nor, weder ... noch.*

⁸ Translate *to order*, by the auxiliary *lassen*; and mind the rule, *Gr.*, p. 119, Rem. 22.

⁹ *With, von.*

¹⁰ *At, bei.*

¹¹ *Old Metellus*; see *Gram.*, p. 93, Rem. 2.

¹² Say, *his life and his liberty*, *sein Leben und seine Freiheit*. The articles or pronouns can agree with several nouns, but only when they are alike in number and gender.

He had great difficulty to recognise (translate, *he recognised him with much trouble*), er erkannte ihn mit vieler Mühe; condition (situation), Lage, *f.*; to recollect, sich erinnern; feature, Zug, *m.*; to be ashamed, sich schämen; to own, anerkennen; he ran to embrace him (translate, *he threw himself to his bosom*), er warf sich ihm an die Brust (see *Gr.*, p. 108); bitterly, bitterlich; to turn towards, sich wenden an (or gegen); officer, Diener, *m.*; to desire, verlangen (or also, to desire a favour of somebody, jemand (acc.) um eine Gunst bitten); on my account, mir zu Liebe (or meinetwegen); to save, verschonen; to put to death, hinrichten; to be touched, gerührt sein; affecting, ergreifend; scene, Auftritt, *m.*; to grant, schenken.

Exercise 3.

LOOK¹ PEOPLE IN THE FACE WHEN SPEAKING.²

Always³ look people in the face when you speak to them; the not⁴ doing⁴ it is thought to imply conscious guilt: besides that, you lose the advantage of observing by⁵ their countenances what im-

pression your discourse makes upon them. In order⁶ to know people's real sentiments, I trust much more to my eyes than to my ears; for they⁷ can say whatever⁸ they have a mind I should know; but they can seldom help⁹ looking¹⁰ what they have no intention that I should know.

¹ Look to the people (dat.); see *Gr.*, p. 108.

² When you (du) speak *with* them.

³ Say, *look always*. The adverb placed before the imperative is an inversion which in German ought to be used only for the sake of emphasis.

⁴ *The not doing*, etc., say, *not to do so* (indirect infinitive, *Gram.*, p. 116, Rem. 17); *is considered as* (gift für) *consciousness of guilt*. You may place the sentence in this way: *es*

gift für ..., nicht so zu thun; or, nicht so zu thun, gift für ... In the latter mode, *es* is omitted, as in an inverted sentence; see *Gr.*, p. 121.

⁵ Say, *from*, *aus*.

⁶ See Sec. II., Ex. 6 a., note ¹.

⁷ People, *die Leute*.

⁸ *Whatever*, etc.; say, *whatever* (*was immer*) *they will let me know*.

⁹ *They can seldom help*, *sie können selten umhin*; with following indirect infinitive. See *Gr.*, p. 79.

¹⁰ To express by their looks.

Face, *Gesicht*, *n.*; people, *die Leute*; consciousness, *Bewußtseyn*, *n.*; besides that, *außerdem*; discourse, *Gespräch*; real, *wirklich*; sentiment, *Gefinnung*, *f.*; to trust, *trauen*; they have no intention, *sie wollen nicht*.

Exercise 4.

HOW¹ TO PROCURE A DINNER.

Doctor Arne, a celebrated English musician, when once travelling, stopped at an inn, where, in consequence² of the house being full, he found great difficulty to procure a dinner. The only joint had just been taken off the spit, and was³ about to be served to some gentlemen. Arne, seeing⁴ it, took a fiddle-string from⁵ his pocket, cut it into small pieces, and strewed it over the meat, so that it had the appearance of being⁶ covered with maggots.

¹ We should say in German, *a new manner* (*Manier*, *f.*) *to procure*, etc.

² *In consequence of the house*, etc., say simply, *as the house was full*; and place the sentence as follows:

where he found, etc., *as the house was full*.

³ *Was about*, *solite*.

⁴ *Either, when Arne saw it, he took*, or, *Arne, who saw it, took*.

* *From* (out of), *aus*. You say, means leaving an enclosed position in der Tasche, in the pocket; therefore, from the pocket, aus der Tasche, as this latter preposition covered.

To procure (for one's self), sich verschaffen; to stop (at an inn), einkehren (separable verb), im Wirthshaus, n.; to find difficulty, Mühe haben; the joint, der Braten; off the spit, vom Spieß; to serve, auftragen (separable verb); fiddle-string, Violinseite, f.; pocket, Tasche, f.; meat, Fleisch, n.; appearance, Aussehen, n.

Exercise 5.

When it was served, the gentlemen scolded the waiter for daring¹ to offer them such² meat, and ordered him to take it away. Arne expected this, and requested the waiter to serve it to him, telling him that he would³ endeavour to make a dinner of it.⁴ Having⁵ eaten heartily, he told the trick which he had played, made himself known, and had⁶ a hearty laugh at the expense of the hungry gentlemen.

¹ That he had dared (indirect speech), *I dare to do*, ich wage zu thun; *I dare do*, ich darf thun.

² A such.

³ Indirect speech.

⁴ See Sec. II., Ex. 8.

⁵ After (nachdem) he had.

⁶ Laughed heartily.

A dinner, ein Mittagessen (a meal at noon, as this is the usual hour for dinner in Germany); to scold, schmähen (or zanken); to offer, anbieten; to order, befehlen (dat.); to take away (from the table), abtragen; to request, heißen; to endeavour, versuchen; to eat heartily (say, to relish), es sich schmecken lassen; (*I relish*, ich lasse mir es schmecken, etc. Mind *Gr.*, p. 122, Rem. 29); to make one's self known, sich zu erkennen geben; at the expense, auf Kosten.

Exercise 6.

PARSIMONY.

An English admiral having fallen overboard, a sailor immediately leaped from the deck into the sea, and at¹ the risk of his own life saved¹ that² of his officer. When the admiral was brought on board his³ vessel, he took sixpence from his pocket, and gave it to his preserver as⁴ recompense. The sailor surprised⁵

and discontented,⁵ complained to one of his shipmates and showing⁶ him the sixpence, said, "Look⁷ what the shabby fellow has given me for⁸ saving his life." "Well,"⁹ said his shipmate, "don't you think he knows the value of his own life better than you do?"¹⁰

¹ Mind the order of words.

⁶ *Showed him ... with the words.*

² Da (as demonstrative).

⁷ Second person of the singular.

³ Of his vessel (genitive).

⁸ Dafür, daß. *S. Gr.*, p. 115, Rem. 14.

⁴ As a recompence, either, als or zur Belohnung.

⁹ Say, now, nun.

⁵ You may put these two participles in apposition.

¹⁰ Say simply, *than you.*

To fall, fallen (neuter verb), see *Gram.*, p. 5, Rem. 5, and p. 123, Rem. 30; over board, über Bord; deck, Deck, *n.*; the sea, die See (der See, *m.*, means a lake); at the risk of, mit Gefahr (genitive following); to save, retten; sixpence, either sechs Pfennige, or ein Sixpence, *m.* (a sixpenny piece); preserver, Retter; surprised, überrascht; discontented, unzufrieden; to complain, klagen (say, complained *it*); shipmate, Schiffskamerade; the shabby fellow, der Filz.

Exercise 7 (a).

FILIAL LOVE.

One Sunday¹ evening, a young man named Robert was sitting in his boat near the quay in the harbour of Marseilles, waiting² for a fare. A person stepped in,³ but observing the genteel appearance of the youth, and the neatness of his boat, was about to retire, thinking it was⁴ a pleasure-boat of some private person. Robert, however, called to him, saying, "Sir. my boat is for hire; where⁵ do you wish to go?" "I only wish," replied the stranger, "to sail about in the basin, to enjoy the freshness of the breeze this⁷ fine evening; but I cannot believe you⁸ are a waterman." "Indeed, I am not,"⁹ said Robert, "but on Sundays, and other holidays, I ply here with this boat, because I am very anxious to save a sum of money."

¹ One Sunday evening, eines Sonntag Abends. See *Gr.*, p. 104, Rem. 8 a. Sonntag Abends is to be considered as one compound word, only one of

the components taking the declension, as this is also the case with names. See *Gr.*, pp. 34, 35.

² And waited.

* Daren. See *Gram.*, p. 78, footnote.

* Indirect speech.

* Say, *whither*, wohin.

* Say, *to drive*, fahren.

* At this fine evening, an (following dative).

* As the verb of the principal sentence is in the negative, you are in German to say, "*that* you are" (see *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4). *Are* may be translated in the indicative or the subjunctive mood.

* Say, *none*, keiner.

Quay, Kai, *m.*; harbour, Hafen, *m.*; to wait for, warten auf (acc.); a fare, (say, for somebody who would hire him for a fare), auf Jemanden der ihn für eine Fahrt bingen wollte; the genteel appearance, das feine Aeußere; the youth, der junge Mann; neatness, Sauberkeit; to be about, im Begriff seyn zu ...; pleasure boat, ein Lustboot; and translate, of some private person, — which belonged (indirect speech) to some private person (Privatmann); for hire, zu miethen (or, as adjective, zu miethend; see *Gr.*, p. 117, Rem. 19, note); in the basin, say, in the harbour, im Hafen herum; waterman, Gährmann; to ply, liegen; to be anxious, eifrig bemüht seyn; to save money (which you possess, and which you want to keep), sparen; to save money to be acquired, ersparen.

Exercise 7 (b).

"What," said the gentleman, "are the seeds of avarice already sown in your mind?" "Alas, sir," replied the humiliated Robert, "did¹ you know for what purpose I wish to save money, I am² sure you would not blame me." "Well, perhaps I am mistaken: come, row me about the port, and relate me your story." They left the quay, and Robert thus began his little history:

¹ Did you know; imperfect of the subjunctive of wissen. See *Gram.*, p. 113, Remark 10, b.; and p. 126, Rem. 3.

² I am sure; say, certainly, gewiß, See Sect. III., Ex. 11, note ¹⁰, and say, gewiß Sie würden, instead of gewiß würden Sie.

The seeds, der Same (*sing.* as a collective); to humiliate, demüthigen (this verb, being derived from the noun Demuth, is inseparable, but takes the prefix of the partic. past; see *Gr.*, p. 89, Mem. 7); well, wohl; to row about, umherrubeln.

Exercise 8.

"My father, sir,¹ now groans in slavery in Tetuan. He was a broker here, and by his honest industry maintained² his family in

respectability. Unfortunately,³ he embarked for Smyrna, to superintend the delivery of a cargo⁴ in which he was concerned. The vessel was taken by a Barbary corsair, and my poor father must remain a slave till I can obtain a sum sufficient to pay his ransom, which the Barbarians have fixed at two thousand crowns, a sum that far surpasses our scanty means: however, we⁵ do our best, and trust⁶ that Providence will second our exertions."

¹ *Sir*, mein Herr, is not so frequently repeated in German conversation as it is done in English.

² Mind the order of words.

³ See the extra note.

⁴ *In*, bei. Mind *Gr.*, p. 14, Rem. 7.

⁵ *We do what we can*, was wir nur können.

⁶ Translate, *we trust to (the) Providence that*, etc., wir vertrauen auf die Vorsehung, daß sie, etc.

To groan (translate, *to languish*), schmachten; broker, Makler; in respectability (say, *on a respectable footing*), auf einem anständigen Fuß; to embark, sich einschiffen; to superintend, leiten; delivery, Ablieferung; cargo, Schiffsladung, *f.*; to be concerned, theilhaftig seyn; a Barbary corsair (say, *a corsair from Barbary*), ein Seeräuber aus der Berberei, or also, ein berberischer Seeräuber; to take (a vessel by piracy), kapern; sufficient, say, *which suffices*; ransom, Lösegeld, *n.*; Barbarian, Berber (plur. die Berbern); to fix at, ansetzen; to surpass, übersteigen; our scanty means, unsere spärlichen Mittel; to second, unterstützen; exertion, Bemühung, *f.*

Note.—When the adverb *unfortunately* refers to the whole of the fact which is expressed by the sentence, it is to be translated by *unglücklicherweise*; e. g., *unfortunately, he has already finished his career*, which would mean, *it is unfortunate that he has already finished his career*. In this case, we say in German, *unglücklicherweise hat er seine Laufbahn geendet*; but let us suppose a sentence, as, *he has finished his career unfortunately*, when the adverb applies not to the whole of the fact, but only to the manner in which the action expressed by the verb has been performed: in such an instance we say, *er hat seine Laufbahn unglücklich geendet*. This same rule avails of *glücklich*, and of most of such adverbs formed from adjectives, by which rather the circumstances of the fact, than the manner in which the action is performed, are to be qualified.

Exercise 9.

"My mother and sister work night and day at embroidery. I am a journeyman jeweller, and put by every sous¹ I possibly can

out of my wages. I intended to go over² and offer myself as a slave instead of my father; but my mother supplicates me not to abandon her, fearing the Moors would³ keep us both; and besides that, she requests all the captains to refuse⁴ taking me on board. I have, therefore, no other means left⁵ but⁶ saving⁷ money as⁸ fast as⁸ I can, in order to acquire the stipulated sum. Such is my unfortunate story, sir, and I think you will not⁹ now accuse me of avarice."

¹ See *Gr.*, p. 99, Rem. 5. Say, however, den ich nur immer von meinem Verdienste ersparen kann.

² As *over* means, "from this side to the other," it is to be translated by *hinüber*. See *Gr.*, pp. 77, 78.

³ After *fürchten* and *bitten*, the additional auxiliary verb in the accessory sentence is *mögen*.

⁴ *To refuse taking, say, not to take.*

⁵ *I have left, es bleibt mir übrig (there remains to me).*

⁶ *But, after no other, als.*

⁷ *To save.*

⁸ *As fast as I can.* In such comparisons, the first *as* is to be translated by *so*, and the second by *als*: *so schnell als ich kann.*

⁹ See about the position of the negative, *Gr.*, p. 90.

Night and day, Tag und Nacht; at embroidery, am Stichtahmen (at the embroidering-frame); a journeyman jeweller, ein Zurelliergehülfe; to put by (money), auf die Seite legen; to keep, behalten; besides that, außerdem; captain, Schiffskapitän; to acquire (a sum), aufbringen; stipulated, ausgemacht; such is, dieß ist; to accuse of, beschuldigen (with following accusative of the person, and genitive of the object; see *Gr.*, p. 103, c.).

Exercise 10.

"Pray,"¹ said the stranger, "do you ever hear from you father? What is his name? Who² is his master?" "His master," replied the young man, "is overseer of the palace garden at Fez, and my father's name is Robert * * *."

Having³ heard the story, and it beginning to grow dark, the stranger desired to land. As he stepped out of the boat, he put into Robert's hand,⁴ a purse containing⁵ eight double Louis d'or and ten crowns in silver.

¹ Translate, *tell me*, sagen Sie mir.

² Interrogative pronoun.

³ *As (da) he had heard—and (as)*

it began.

⁴ See *Gr.*, p. 108. *To put*, is here to be translated by *brücken*.

⁵ Say, *with*.

Overseer, Aufseher; to grow dark, dunkeln; double Louis d'or, Doppellouis d'or, m.

Exercise 11.

About six weeks after this adventure, Robert, his mother and sister, were taking their frugal supper of bread and fruit, talking of the generous stranger, and thinking how long it would¹ be before they should be able to release the father, when suddenly the door opened,² and, to their inexpressible surprise and joy, he entered the apartment. After tenderly embracing his family, he enquired by what means they had³ been able to procure the money for his ransom in so short a time, as well as the sum which had³ been⁴ remitted to him to supply his immediate wants, and to pay his passage to France.

¹ Mind the indirect speech; you may, however, employ the future conditional.

² To open, when being an active verb, öffnen; when a neuter verb, sich öffnen (reflective), or, better, aufgehen. You say, *he opened the door*, er öffnete

die Thüre, or er machte die Thüre auf; but, *the door opened*, die Thüre öffnete sich, or die Thüre ging auf.

³ Indirect speech.

⁴ Auxiliary verb of the passive mood.

About (not in the local meaning), ungefähr; frugal, spärlich; supper Abendessen; fruit (as a collect.), Obst; before (say, *until*), bis; inexpressible, unaussprechlich; to enter, treten in; apartment, Zimmer, *n.*; to embrace, umarmen; to enquire, fragen; to be able, im Stande seyn; to procure, aufbringen; ransom, Lösegeld, *n.*; to remit, zustellen; to supply (to defray the expenses for), bestreiten; immediate, augenblicklich; want, Bedürfnis, *n.*

Exercise 12.

They looked at each other with mutual astonishment; the father became alarmed, and¹ turning to Robert said, "Unfortunate boy, what have you² done? Have I purchased my freedom at the expense of your integrity? Better had³ you left me in slavery to⁴ the end of my days." "Calm your apprehensions, my dear father," said Robert, embracing him. "I am not your deliverer, but I think I know who⁵ is." He then related the story of⁶ the stranger who had enquired with so much interest the situation of his father, and declared he would⁷ never discontinue his search till he had⁷ discovered their generous benefactor.

- ¹ Mind the order of words. ⁴ Translate *to* by *bis zu*.
² The son may address the father by *Sie*; but the father, speaking to his son, will use the second person of the singular number, *Du*. ⁵ Say, who (*wer*) *it* is. The neuter *it*, according to the rule, *Gr.*, p. 98, Rem. 3.
³ Conditional (imperfect of the subjunctive). ⁶ Son.
⁷ Indirect speech.

To look at, *ansetzen* (following accusative); each other, *einander*; mutual, *gegenseitig*; alarmed, *unruhig*; to turn to, *sich wenden an*; boy (say, *child*), *Knab* (ein *Knabe* is a boy of less than fourteen years); better, *lieber*; calm your apprehensions, *seyn Sie unbeforgt*; to enquire, *fragen nach*; to discontinue, *aufgeben*; search, *Nachsuchung, f.*

Exercise 13.

One day he met him on the quay. He immediately accosted him, calling him the guardian angel of their family, and entreated him to go¹ and contemplate the happiness² he had bestowed. The stranger appeared to follow the young man, but in passing³ near the exchange, he disappeared in the crowd, and Robert could never afterwards find him. He learned, however, that this generous man was no other than Montesquieu.

¹ *To go with him in order to contemplate.*

² See *Gr.*, p. 99, Rem. 4.

³ *When they passed before.*

To accost, *ansprechen*; guardian angel, *Schutzengel*; to entreat, *bitten*; to contemplate, *betrachten*; to follow, *folgen* (dat.); to pass, *vorbeigehen*; exchange, *Börse, f.*; crowd, *Menge, f.*; to learn (meaning, *to ascertain*), *erfahren*; no other, *niemand anders*.

Exercise 14.

DISOBEDIENCE OF¹ ORDERS.

A naval commander in the reign of Queen Anne, was ordered, to cruise within certain limits on the coast of Spain. Having received information that a Spanish fleet was in Vigo beyond his limits, he resolved to risk his personal responsibility for the good of his country; he accordingly attacked² and defeated the Spanish fleet with uncommon gallantry. When he joined the admiral

under whom he served, he was⁴ put under arrest, and was⁴ asked, if he did not know, that by the articles of war he was liable to be shot for disobedience of orders? He answered with great composure, that he⁵ was very sensible that he was, but added, "the man who is afraid to risk his life in any way, when the good of his country requires it, is unworthy of a command in her majesty's service."

¹ *Of, gegen*; see the words.

² *To order, befehlen*. This verb governing a dative case, can only be impersonally used in the passive voice; see *Gr.*, p. 120, Rem. 23. You are, therefore, to say, *it was ordered to a commander*.

³ *To attack, angreifen*; *to defeat, schlagen*. The first of these verbs being separable, in consequence of which the component particle of the verb in the direct speech is to be put after the object, the order of words must be changed, so as to say, *he attacked the Spanish fleet with*

great gallantry, and defeated it. Thus, let us suppose a sentence: *the enemy took and plundered the town*; you are to translate, *die Feinde nahmen die Stadt ein und plünderten sie*.

⁴ Say, *he was put ... and asked*. The auxiliary verb, although it may apply to more than one participle or infinitive, is not repeated when the different parts of a compound sentence are proceeding in the same order.

⁵ Say simply, *he knew it very well*. Mind, however, the indirect speech.

Disobedience of orders, *Ungehörfam gegen erhaltene Befehle*; naval commander, *ein Marine-Offizier* (*die Marine* means *the navy*); information, *Nachricht, f.*; to resolve, *befchließen*; to risk one's personal responsibility, *etwas auf eigene Verantwortung wagen*; the good, *das Beste*; accordingly, *also* (or *demnach*); to join, *eintreffen bei*; to put under arrest, *in Arrest setzen*; by, *nach*; article, *Artikel*; war, *Krieg*; articles of war, *Kriegsartikel*; he was liable, say simply, *he could*; composure, *Fassung, f.*; to add, *beifügen*; in any way, *auf eine oder die andere Art*.

Exercise 15.

AWKWARDNESS.

Many worthy and sensible people have certain odd tricks, ill habits, and awkwardness in their behaviour, which excite a dislike of¹ their persons that cannot² be removed or overcome by any² valuable endowment or merit³ which they may possess. Now awkwardness can proceed but⁴ from two causes, either from⁵

not having kept good company, or from not having attended to it.

¹ *Against.*

² *Not any; translate, no valuable endowment, keine schätzenswerthe Eigenschaft.*

³ *The merit, das Verdienst. Mind that the nouns Eigenschaft and Verdienst, being of different genders,*

you cannot use one pronoun for both of them; you must; therefore, say: *no endowment, or no merit.*

⁴ *Say, only, nur.*

⁵ *See Gr., p. 115, Rem. 14; daher, daß man, etc.*

Awkwardness, unförmliches Wesen (or Ungefehrlichkeit); worthy (as a moral quality), rechtschaffen; sensible, verständig; odd tricks, Sonderbarkeiten; ill habits, üble Gewohnheiten; behaviour, Betragen, *n.*; dislike, Abneigung, *f.*; to remove, beseitigen; to overcome, überwinden (inseparable verb: see *Gr.*, p. 88, Mem. 1); to proceed from (to originate), herkommen von; to keep company, say, *to live in company*; to attend to, merken auf (accus.).

Exercise 16.

When an awkward fellow first comes into a room, it is highly probable that his sword gets between his legs and throws him down, or makes¹ him stumble at least. When he has recovered this accident, he goes and places himself in the very² place where he should not. There he soon lets his hat fall down, and in taking it up again throws down his cane: in recovering his cane, his hat falls the³ second time, so that it is a quarter of an hour before⁴ he is in order again. If he drinks tea or coffee, he certainly scalds his mouth, and lets either the cup or the saucer fall, and spills the tea or coffee in⁵ his breeches. At dinner his awkwardness distinguishes itself particularly, as he has more to do. There he holds his knife, fork, and spoon, differently⁶ from other people; eats with his knife to⁷ the great danger of his mouth, picks his teeth with his fork, and puts⁸ his spoon, which has been⁹ in his throat twenty times, into the dishes again.

¹ You may translate, *to make stumble*, straucheln machen. See *Gr.*, p. 116, b. But it is better to say, zum straucheln bringen.

² The very place (say, *just in that place*), gerade an den Platz, or gerade dahin.

³ The second time, (say, *for the second time*), zum zweitenmal.

⁴ Before, bis. *To wait a certain time before, to wait some time before, there elapsed some time before.*—In all such cases, *before* is to be rendered by the conjunction *bis*.

- ⁵ Say, *on, auf* (accus.). ⁶ Say, *and dips with his spoon,*
⁶ Differently from (say, *otherwise* *und fährt*, etc.
than), *anders als*. ⁷ Say, *which he had in his mouth*.
⁷ Say, *with great*.

A fellow, ein *Bursche* (*Ketl* is rather an abusive word, which ought to be avoided in polite speech); to get (into, between), *gerathen*; at least, *wenigstens* (at the most, *höchstens*); recover an accident, *von einem Unfall sich erholen*; he is a quarter of an hour, *er braucht* (he wants) *eine Viertelstunde*; to scald, *brühen*; *cup and saucer*, when taken together, are called with one word *eine Tasse* (eine *Theetasse*, eine *Kaffeetasse*), also *Schale*, which is better German, but less fashionable. To spill, *vergießen*; breeches, *Beinkleider*, *plur.* (*Hosen* is rather a familiar expression); at dinner, *bei Tisch*; to pick the teeth, *die Zähne*, or in den *Zähnen stockern* (toothpick, *Zahnstocker*); a dish, *eine Schüssel*, ein *Gericht*, *n.*

Exercise 17.

If he is¹ to carve, he can never hit the joint, but² in his vain efforts to cut through the bone, scatters the sauce in every³ body's face. He generally daubs himself with soup and grease, though his napkin is commonly stuck through a button-hole, and tickles his chin. When he drinks, he infallibly coughs in⁴ his glass, and besprinkles the company. Besides all this, he has strange tricks and gestures, such⁵ as snuffing⁶ up his⁷ nose, making⁶ faces, putting⁶ his⁷ fingers in his⁷ nose, or blowing it, and looking afterwards in his handkerchief, so⁸ as to make the company sick. His hands are troublesome to him when he has not something in them, and he does not know where⁹ to put them. He¹⁰ does not wear his clothes, and, in short, does nothing like other people. All this, I own¹¹ is not in any degree criminal; but it is highly disagreeable and ridiculous in company, and ought most carefully to be avoided by whoever¹² desires to please.

¹ *He is to carve*, either *er soll vor-schneiden*, or *er hat vorzuschneiden*.

² *But, sondern*.

³ *To everybody* (*jedermann*) *into the face*. See *Gr.*, p. 108.

⁴ Translate, *into the glass*. The definite article is made use of instead of the possessive pronoun, when it is understood by the con-

nection that the object in question cannot belong to any other person but to that to whom the possessive pronoun would refer. Thus, we should translate, *he shut his eyes*, *er schloß die Augen*, and not *seine Augen*, it being understood that a person will shut no other eyes but his own. See *Gr.*, p. 101, Rem. 3, note.

⁶ *Such as* (translate, *as for example*), wie zum Beispiel.

⁷ *Snuffing, making, putting*, translate, *he snuffs, makes, puts*.

⁸ See note ⁴.

⁹ *So as*, translate, *so that he makes*.

¹⁰ *Whither he is to put them*. See note ¹.

¹¹ *Neither* (weder) *wears he his clothes, nor* (noch) *does he any thing* (irgend etwas) *like other people*.

¹² *I own*; say, *indeed, I war*.

¹³ See *Gram.*, p. 99, Rem. 6. The demonstrative to be supplied before *whoever*, is *jedermann* (everybody); the relative after *jedermann* is *wer*, or *der*.

To hit the joint, das Gelenk treffen; to cut through, durchschneiden (separable verb); to scatter, spritzen; sauce, Brühe, *f.* (die Sauce is also used); to daub, besudeln; grease, Fett, *n.*; napkin, Serviette, *f.*; to stick, stecken; button-hole, Knopfloch, *n.*; to tickle, kitzeln (see note ²); to have, an sich haben; strange tricks, auffallende Manieren; to blow the nose, sich schneuzen; to make one sick, einem (dat.) übel machen; troublesome, lästig; not in any degree, nicht im mindesten; criminal, strafbar; most carefully (see *Gram.*, p. 28, *b.*), auf's sorgfältigste.

Exercise 18.

CONTRADICT WITH POLITENESS.

When you¹ oppose or contradict any person's assertion, let² your manner, your air, your terms, and your tone of voice be soft and gentle; and that³ easily and naturally, not affectedly. Use palliatives when you contradict; such as, "I may be deceived," "I am not sure, but I believe," "I should rather think," &c. Finish any⁴ argument or dispute with some little good-humoured pleasantry, to show that you are neither hurt yourself, nor meant to hurt your antagonist; for⁵ an argument, kept up a good while, often occasions a temporary alienation on each side.

¹ *You*, in moral precepts, may be translated by *du*, or by *man*, or also by the second person of the plural, *ihr*. Only take care to make the possessive pronoun agree with the personal.

² *Let your manner be*. This is to be translated by the imperative, so

as to say, *bedine Art*, etc., *sey*. The same is the case with, *let us be*, *sey wir*.

³ *And that*, the Latin *et quidem*, is in German, und *zwar*.

⁴ *Every*.

⁵ Connective conjunction, *denn*.

Any person, jemand; air, Miene, *f.*; term, Ausdruck, *m.*; gentle, milde; affectedly, affectirt; palliative (in speaking), Berblümung, *f.*; I am deceived,

ich täusche mich (reflective verb); I should rather think, ich möchte believe glauben; &c., und so weiter (abridged u. s. w.; or und so fort, abridged u. s. f.); to hurt, beleidigen; argument, Beweisführung, f. (better, in conversational language, Diskussion); to keep up, behaupten; on each side, beiderseitig (adj.), you must, therefore, translate *on each side*, by eine beiderseitige Entfremdung.

Exercise 19.

ALWAYS DEBATE⁶ WITH TEMPER.

Arguments should never be maintained with heat and clamour, though we believe or know⁷ ourselves to be in the right. We should⁸ give our opinions modestly and coolly; and if that will not do, endeavour to change the conversation, by saying, "We shall not be able to convince one another, nor⁹ is it necessary that we should¹⁰; so let us talk of something else."¹¹

* *Debate always*; see this Section, Exercise 3, note ².

⁷ *Ourselves*; see *Gr.*, p. 116, footnote. Say, *that we are*, etc.

* *Should* is here not the conditional, and is to be translated by sollen.

* *Nor is it necessary*; say: *also* is it *not* necessary, auch ist es nicht nöthig. Thus, we say, *nor any*, auch keiner; e. g., he did not play, *nor* had

he *any* desire of doing so, er spielte nicht, auch hatte er keine Lust es zu thun.

¹⁰ *That we should*, is in German to be omitted.

¹¹ *Something else*, etwas anderes. As to its declension, see *Gr.*, p. 24, Rem. 5; the pronoun etwas being indeclinable, the adjective anderes takes the declension of the definite article.

Debate (say, *maintain your opinion*), vertheidige deine Meinung; temper, Ruhe, f.; clamour, Geschrei, n.; to be right (or, in the right), Recht haben (to be wrong, Unrecht haben); that will do, das ist recht (or, so ist's recht); that will not do, das geht nicht an; to endeavour, suchen; to convince, überzeugen (see *Gr.*, p. 88, Mem. 1); let us talk, either imperative, see note ², or wir wollen sprechen.

Exercise 20.

EGOTISM.

Upon all occasions avoid¹ speaking² of yourself,³ if it be⁴ possible.

This principle of vanity and pride is so strong in human⁵ nature, that it descends even to the lowest objects; and we often see people fishing⁶ for praise, when, admitting⁷ all they say to be true, no just praise is to be caught.⁸ One perhaps⁹ affirms that he has¹⁰ ridden post a hundred miles in six hours: probably this is a falsehood; but, even supposing¹¹ it to be true, what then? Why, it must be admitted that he is a very good postboy; that is all. Another asserts, perhaps not without a few oaths, that he has¹² drunk six or eight bottles of¹³ wine at a sitting. It would be charitable to believe such a man a liar; for, if we¹⁴ do not, we must certainly pronounce him a beast.

¹ Mind the note *, of the last Ex.

² *Speaking*; say, *to speak*.

³ *Yourself*. See *Gr.*, p. 15, Rem. 1 & 2; and p. 16, Rem. 3, about the reflective pronouns.

⁴ If it be possible. Mind that the German conjunction *wenn* does not by itself govern the subjunctive mood.

⁵ *The human nature*.

⁶ See *Gr.*, p. 122, Rem. 27.

⁷ *Admitting*, etc.; say, *being admitted* (*zugegeben*) that all *what* they say be true. This absolute use of the participle *zugegeben* is analogous

to that, when it is employed as an imperative. See also, *Gram.*, p. 116, foot-note.

⁸ *To be caught*. See *Gr.*, p. 117, Rem. 19.

⁹ Make use of the inversion placing *perhaps* first: *one, einer*.

¹⁰ Follow the rule, *Gr.*, p. 126, Rem. 4, and put the sentence in the indirect speech.

¹¹ See note *, *to suppose, annehmen*.

¹² See note *.

¹³ See *Gr.*, p. 102, Rem. 16.

¹⁴ *If we do not*; say, *im Gegenfall*.

Egotism, *Selbstsucht*, *f.*; upon all occasions, *bei jeder Gelegenheit* (or *überall*); principle (fundamental feature), *Grundzug*; to fish for, *jagen nach*; to catch (to gain), *gewinnen*; to ride, *reiten* (which is here a neuter verb; mind, therefore, *Gr.*, p. 5, Rem. 5); what then? *was ist's weiter?* to admit (to confess), *gestehen* (it must be admitted, *man muß*, etc.); a few, say, *some*; at a sitting, *auf einem Sitz*; to believe a man a liar, *einen Mann für einen Lügner halten*; to pronounce a person a beast, *jemand für ein Thier erklären*.

Exercise 21.

There are¹ a thousand such follies and extravagances, which vanity draws people into,² and which always defeat their own purpose. The only method of avoiding those evils is never to speak of ourselves. But when, in a narrative, we are obliged to

mention ourselves, we should take³ care not to drop a single word that can directly or indirectly be construed as fishing⁴ for applause. Be our characters what they⁵ will, they⁵ will be known, and nobody will take them upon our own words. Nothing that we can say ourselves will varnish our defects, or add lustre to our perfections; but, on the contrary, it will often make the former more glaring, and the latter obscure. If we are silent upon our own merits, neither envy, indignation, nor ridicule, will obstruct or alloy the applause which we may really deserve.

¹ *There are, es gibt.* See *Gr.*, p. 121.

² Say, *into which*. The peculiarity of English style to put the preposition in relative sentences at the end, is not used in German; e. g., we should not say, *the task which we were working at*, but *the task at which we were working*, etc.

³ *To take care* (but only *not* to do a certain action), *sich hüten* (reflective verb).^{*} As this verb is considered to imply for itself a negative, it does

not require any to be put in the sentence governed by it; we say, therefore, in German, *hüten Sie sich was zu thun*, in order to express, *take care NOT to do that*.

⁴ *Fishing for applause*: either, *jagen nach Beifall* (infinitive used as substantive, see *Gr.*, p. 114, Rem. 12), or also, *Begierbe nach Beifall*.

⁵ *Wögen unsere Eigenschaften seyn was sie wollen*. See also Section III, Exercise 11, note ¹⁰.

To defeat (to frustrate), *vereiteln*; to drop, *fallen lassen*; directly, *unmittelbar*; indirectly, *mittelbar*; to construe (to interpret), *auslegen als*; to varnish, *beschnigen*; to make glaring, *ins Licht stellen*; to make more glaring, *noch mehr ins Licht stellen*; to make obscure, *verbunkeln*.

Exercise 22.

LETTER WRITING.

It is of the utmost¹ importance to write letters well, as this is a matter which daily occurs, as well in business as in pleasure; and inaccuracies in orthography or in style are never pardoned but in ladies; nor is it hardly² pardonable in them.

Letters should be easy and natural; and convey to the person to whom we send them just what we would say to those persons if we were present with them.

Neatness in folding³ up, sealing, and directing letters, is by no means to be⁴ neglected. There⁵ is something in the exterior, even of a letter, that may please or displease, and consequently deserves some attention.

¹ *Utmost* is to be considered as an adjective; say, therefore, *of the greatest*.

² *Nor is it hardly*; say, *also is it hardly* (kaum).

³ Translate, *folding, sealing, directing*, by the direct infinitive; you may either say, *Brief-falten, Siegeln,*

und Adressiren, in which case *falten* etc., is still to be considered as a mood of the verb; or, *falten von Briefen*, in which case it is used as any other substantive.

⁴ *To be neglected*. See *Gr.*, p. 117, Rem. 19.

⁵ *Es ist*. See *Gr.*, p. 121.

Letter-writing, see note ¹; a matter, *eine Sache*; to occur, *vorkommen*; in business, in *Geschäften* (plur.), *n.*; in pleasure, *zum Vergnügen*, *n.*; in ladies, *bei Damen*; to convey (to communicate), *mittheilen*; just what, *gerade das was*; present with, *bei*; neatness, *Sauberkeit*, *f.*; the exterior, *das Aeußere*.

Exercise 23.

P L E A S U R E.

Many young people adopt pleasures for which they have not the least taste, only because they are called by that name. They often mistake so totally as¹ to imagine that debauchery is² pleasure. Drunkenness, which is equally destructive to body and mind, is certainly a fine pleasure! Gaming, which draws us into a thousand scrapes, leaves us penniless, and gives us the air and manners of an outrageous madman, is another most exquisite pleasure!

Pleasure is the rock which³ most young people split upon;⁴ they launch out with crowded sails in quest⁴ of it, but without a compass to direct their course, or sufficient reason to steer the vessel; therefore pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage.

A man of pleasure, in the vulgar acceptance of that phrase, means only a beastly drunkard, an abandoned rake, and profligate swearer. We should weigh the present enjoyment of our pleasures

against the unavoidable consequences of them, and then let⁵ our common sense determine⁵ the choice.

We may enjoy the pleasures of the table and the wine, but stop short in the pains inseparably annexed to an excess in either.⁶ Good company are⁷ not fond of having a man reeling drunk among them; nor is it agreeable to see another tearing his hair and blaspheming, for⁸ having lost at play more than he is able to pay.

¹ *That they imagine.*

² Indirect speech, as the writer of this article does not accede to the opinion of such persons as evince those maxims.

³ See *Gr.*, p. 14, Rem. 7.

⁴ *To search for it.* To search for, suchen (accus.).

⁵ The governing infinitive last, See *Gr.*, p. 123.

⁶ Say, *in both.*

⁷ Sing. number after collectives.

⁸ *Because he has lost.*

To adopt, nachjagen (separable verb, *dative*); pleasure, Vergnügen (Vergnügen, like most of the substantives which originally are infinitives, is not used in the plur. number); to call by a name, mit einem Namen nennen; to mistake (as a neuter verb), sich irren (reflective verb); certainly (especially in ironical assertions), fürwahr; scrape, Verlegenheit, *f.*; to split (to wreck), scheitern; the rock, die Klippe; upon, an (*dat.*); to launch out, auslaufen; with crowded sails, mit vollen Segeln. *Sufficient* is either to be expressed by the adjective hinreichend, or by the adverb genug; say, therefore, Verstand genug. The returns, die Früchte (plur.), *f.*; the vulgar acception, die gemeine Bedeutung; abandoned, lieblich; weigh against, abwägen gegen; of them (gen. plur.), derselben; common sense, gesunder Menschenverstand; to stop short, vermeiden (accus.); to be fond of having (say, *to have willingly*), gern haben (thus, *he is fond of going to the theatre*, er geht gern ins Theater); to tear one's own hair, sich die Haare ausraufen; to blaspheme, fluchen.

Exercise 24.

NEVER NEGLECT OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Never neglect or despise old¹ for the sake of new or shining acquaintance; which would be ungrateful on your² part, and never forgiven on theirs.² Take care³ to make as⁴ many personal

friends, and as⁴ few personal enemies as possible. I do not mean by personal friends, intimate and confidential friends, of which no man can hope to have half a dozen in the whole course of his life; but I mean friends in the common acceptation of the word; that is, people who speak well of you, and who would rather do you good than harm, consistently with their own interest, and no farther.

¹ Say, *old acquaintances for the sake of new or shining.*

² *On your part, von dir; on theirs, say, by them.*

³ *Take care to make, suche zu machen (see Exercise 21, note 3); take care to do that, suche, dieß zu thun; take*

care not to do that, hüte dich, dieß zu thun.

⁴ The preceding *as*, in one or more instances, is *so*; the subsequent, *als*: *as wise as valiant, so weise als tapfer; as wise and as kind as valiant, so weise und freundlich als tapfer.*

For the sake, *um ... willen* (double preposition, see *Gr.*, p. 73); to mean by, *verstehen unter*; that is, *das heißt* (abridged *b. h.*; or *das ist*, abridged *b. i.*); rather, *lieber*; consistently with their own interest, *so weit es mit ihrem eigenen Interesse besteht* (as far as it is consistent with, etc.).

Das Vaterunser.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Unser Vater in dem Himmel. Dein Name werde geheiligt. Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel. Unser täglich Brod gib uns heute. Und vergib uns unsere Schulden wie wir unsern Schuldigern vergeben. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel. Denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit. Amen.

Die zehn Gebote.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The German Reformers have adopted with regard to the Ten Commandments the division in use among the Jews and Roman Catholics.

I.

Ich bin der Herr, dein Gott; du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben.

II.

Du sollst den Namen des Herrn, deines Gottes, nicht vergeblich führen.

III.

Du sollst den Feiertag heiligen.

IV.

Du sollst deinen Vater und deine Mutter ehren, auf daß du lang lebest im Lande, das dir der Herr dein Gott geben wird.

V.

Du sollst nicht tödten.

VI.

Du sollst nicht ehebrechen.

VII.

Du sollst nicht stehlen.

VIII.

Du sollst kein falsch Zeugniß reden wider deinen Nächsten.

IX.

Du sollst dich nicht lassen gelüsten deines Nächsten Hauses.

X.

Du sollst dich nicht lassen gelüsten deines Nächsten Weibß, noch seines Knechts, noch seiner Magd, noch seines Ohsen, noch seines Esels, noch Alles, was dein Nächster hat.

Das chrißliche Glaubensbekenntniß.

THE CREED,

as read in the Lutheran Churches.

Ich glaube an Gott, den Vater, den allmächtigen Schöpfer des Himmels und der Erde.

Ich glaube an Jesum Christum, den eingebornen Sohn Gottes, unsern Herrn, der empfangen ist von dem heiligen Geist, geboren aus Maria, der Jungfrau, der gelitten hat unter Pontio Pilato, gekreuzigt, gestorben und begraben, ist abgefahren zu der Hölle, am dritten Tage wieder auferstanden von den Todten, aufgefahren gen Himmel, da sißet er zur Rechten Gottes, seines allmächtigen Vaters, von dannen er wieder kommen wird, zu richten die Lebendigen und die Todten.

Ich glaube an den heiligen Geist, eine heilige chrißliche Kirche, die Gemeinschaft der Heiligen, Vergebung der Sünden, Auferstehung des Leibes, und ein ewiges Leben.

MILITARY APPENDIX.

GENERAL TERMS.

Das Heer	} the army	c	die Marine, the navy
die Armee			
die Landwehr, the militia			der Landsturm, the country in arms
das Armeecorps, the corps d'armée			die Flotte, the fleet
die Division, the division			das Geschwader, the squadron.
die Brigade, the brigade			die Flotille, the flotilla.
das Regiment, the regiment			die Compagnie, the company
das Bataillon, the battalion			die Escadron
die Batterie, the battery			die Schwadron } the troop
der Flügel, the wing			der Zug, the subdivision
das Glied, the rank			die Section, the section
das Treffen, the line of battle			die Rotte, the file
das Hintertreffen, the reserve			der Vortrab, the van
likewise, das Vorder- and Mittel-			der Nachtrab, the rear
treffen, the first and second lines			das Gros (French), the main body of
of battle			the army.

die Infanterie	} infantry	die Kavallerie	} cavalry
das Fußvolk		die Reiterei	
(Grenadiere, Füßliere, Jäger, Scharf-		(Kürassiere, Dragoner, Chevauxlegers,	
schützen)		Fussaren, Ulanen [lancers])	
die Artillerie	} artillery	das Geniecorps, the engineers	
das Geschütz		(Pioniere, Sapeurs, Pontonniers).	
(Fußartillerie; Reitende, Fehrende Artillerie).			

der General,* the general officer.

* Der Felbherr, is not a title, but is used only in the meaning which the English word "captain" has in phrases, such as, "the greatest captain of his age."

AUSTRIA.

PRUSSIA.

Der Generalfeldmarschall, the field-marshal	Feldmarschall
{ der Generalfeldzeugmeister, general commanding a division	General der Kavallerie
{ der General der Kavallerie, general of cavalry	General der Infanterie
Feldmarschalllieutenant, lieutenant-general	General-Lieutenant
General-Major, major-general	General-Major.

der Generalstab, the état-major	der Stabsofficier, the fieldofficer
der Generalquartiermeister, the quartermaster-general	der Oberst, or Obrist, the colonel
der Generaladjutant, the adjutant-general	der Oberstlieutenant, the lieutenant-colonel
der Flügeladjutant, aide-de-camp of the sovereign	der Major,* the major
der Ordonnanzofficier, aide-de-camp of a commanding officer	der Hauptmann, captain of infantry, artillery, and engineers
der Platzmajor, the fortmajor	der Rittmeister, captain of cavalry
der Platzhauptmann } captain, or	der Oberlieutenant, or Premierlieutenant, the lieutenant
der Platzlieutenant } lieutenant acting as fortmajor	
der Unterlieutenant, or Second-lieutenant, the sub-lieutenant (ensign) †	der Cornet, the cornet
der Zahlmeister, or Rechnungsführer, the paymaster	der Adjutant, the adjutant
der Auditor, the judge advocate	der Regimentsquartiermeister, the quartermaster
	der Reitmeister, the riding-master.

* Obristwachtmeister, major of cavalry, is obsolete.

† The Prussian Portepée Fähnrich is not an officer holding a commission, but a sort of regimental cadet preparing for the officer's examination. In the Bavarian army there are Fähnjenjunfer, ensigns, who are officers ranking below the sub-lieutenants.

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Artillery.</i>
der Feldwebel,	der Wachtmeister	der Ober-Feuerwerker, the serjeant major
der Sergeant	der Sergeant	der Feuerwerker, serjeant
	der Unterofficier, the corporal	
	der Gefreite, the lance-corporal	der Bombardier, the bom- bardier
der Gemeine, the private	der Reiter, the trooper	der Kanonier, the gunner
der Regimentstambour, the drum-major	der Stabstrompeter, the band-master	der Stabshornist,* the band-master
der Tambour, drummer	der Trompeter, trumpeter	der Hornist, the musician
der Kapellmeister, the bandmaster		der Kürschmied, the farrier
der Hautboist, the musician		
	der Prososz, the provost-marshal	
	der Kasernenverwalter, the barrack-master.	

Non-Combattanten, Noncombatants.

Die Feldgeistlichkeit, *Army Chaplains.*

AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.
Apostolischer Feldvicar 1ter und 2ter Klasse	Feldpropst
Feld-Consistorial-Director	Oberprediger
Feld Superior	Divisionsprediger
Feld Kaplan, 2 Klassen	Garnisonsprediger.

Feldärzte, *Medical Officers.*

AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.
Generalstabsarzt, 2 Klassen	Generalstabsarzt der Armee, director general
Oberstabsarzt, 3 Klassen	Corps General Arzt, inspector of hospitals
Stabsarzt	Regimentsarzt, surgeon
Regimentsarzt, 2 Klassen	Bataillonsarzt, assistant-surgeon
Oberarzt	
Oberwundarzt	
Unterarzt	

der Thierarzt, the veterinary surgeon.

* In the light infantry regiments and the foot artillery, the bands used formerly to consist principally of French horns. In Austria, Stabstrompeter means the bugler-major, all their band-masters are called Kapellmeister.

die Garnison	} the garrison	die Kaserne, the barracks
die Besatzung		das Quartier, quarters (on march)
die Garnison, the same as the English word means both, the place where troops are garrisoned, and the troops which garrison the place. Besatzung is generally used in the latter meaning alone.		das Lager, the camp
		das Freilager, the bivouac
		das Zelt, the tent
		die Baracke, the hut, regularly constructed, as in the camps of Aldershot, etc.
		die Hütte, the hut, constructed from chance materials (bothy)
die Wache, the guard, guardpost		das Lazareth } the hospital
die Hauptwache, the main guard of the garrison		das Spital }
die Wachtstube, the guard-room		der Paradeplatz, the parade
das Ordnungszimmer, the orderly room		der Exercierplatz, the drilling ground
das Schilberhaus, the sentry-box		der Schießplatz, or, die Schießbahn, the ground for ball practice
die Schildwache, the sentry		der Fechtboden, the fencing-school
		die Reitschule, or, Reitbahn, the riding-school
die Wachtparade, the mounting guard		das Manoeuvre, the field-day
auf die Wache ziehen, to mount guard		die Revue or Musterung, the review
die Wache ablösen, to relieve guard		das Freudenfeuer, the feu-de-joie
der Urlaub, leave, furlough		der Abschied, honourable discharge
auf Urlaub gehen (sein), to be (to go) on leave		die Entlassung, discharge or dismissal
der Roster, the roster		kassiren, to cashier
Dienst haben, to be on duty		das Kriegsgericht, the court-martial
(der Diensthabende Unteroffizier, the corporal on duty; of an officer you say, der Offizier du jour, except when on special duty.)		das Standrecht, drum-head court-martial
die Reveille, reveille		die Meldung, } the report
der Zapfenstreich, tattoo		der Rapport, }
		die Retraite, watch setting
die Gage (French), the pay of the officer		der Sold, the pay of the men
die Feldzulage, the field pay		die Ration, the ration
die Feldkasse, the military chest		das Kommissbrot, ammunition-bread

THE INFANTRY DRILL,

According to the Prussian regulation, as far as it agrees with the English one. Some of the positions and of the motions of the firelock, which are done away with in the present Prussian regulation, but are still in use in the English drill, have been given according to the old form; they are marked by an asterisk (*). The Prussian drill was the one adopted in the late British-German legion. The Austrian drill is less simple.

TERMS.	WORDS OF COMMAND.
Stellung, position	Rührt — euch! stand at ease! Still — gestanden! attention! Augen — rechts! eyes right! Augen — links! eyes left! *Augen — gerade aus! eyes front!
Wendungen, facings	Rechts — um! to the right—face Links — um! to the left—face! Kehrt! { to the right } about—face! { to the left } Always executed, in the present Prussian drill, to the left about. Front! front!
Nichtung, dressing Points, coverers Nebenmann, touch	Nicht — euch! dress! Points — vor! take up the covering! Rechts (links) richt — euch! by the right (left) forwards—dress! Rückwärts richt euch—Marsch! by the right (left) backwards—dress!
Langsamer Schritt, slow step Geschwindigkeitsschritt, quick step Sturmschritt, double march	Marsch! march! Halt! halt! Marsch, marsch! double march! *Auf der Stelle getreten! mark time! { Kurz — getreten! step short! Frei — weg! forward! Ohne Schritt! march at ease! Schritt gefaßt! march at attention!

TERMS.

Schließen, closing

WORDS OF COMMAND.

Rechts } schließt — auch!
Links }to the right } close!
to the left }{ Öffnet die Glieder! rear rank take
open order!
{ Schließt! rear rank take close order!

Griffe, motions of the firelock

Gewehr unter den Arm! secure arms!
Balanciren! trail arms!These two motions do not properly
belong to the drill. The word
for them is passed along the line
of the marching troop.

das Gewehr, the musket
 das Bajonett, the bayonet
 die Bajonettflinge, the blade
 die Bajonett-Fülse, the socket
 der Schaft, the stock
 der Lauf, the barrel
 der Labestock, the ramrod
 das Korn, the foresight
 die Ringe-federn, the catchsprings
 die Riembügel, the ringbands
 der Aufsatz, the backsight
 das Schloß, the lock
 das Schloßblatt, the lockplate
 der Stollen, the nipple
 der Zündstift, the cone
 der Hahn, the cock
 der Abzug, the trigger
 der Abzugsbügel, the trigger-guard
 der Kolbenhals, the hand
 der Kolben, the butt
 das Kolbenblech, the brass plate
 der Schraubenzieher, the turnscrew
 der Kugelzieher, the ball-drawer
 das gezogene Gewehr, the rifled
 musket (such as the Enfield)
 das Zündnadelgewehr, the needle-gun
 die Büchse, the rifle
 der Stutzen, the short Tyrolese rifle
 der Zug, the groove
 die Patrone, the cartridge

Gewehr — auf! shoulder arms!

Gewehr — ab! order arms!

Bajonet — auf! fix bayonets!

Bajonet — ab! unfix bayonets!

{ Achtung! präsentirt das — Gewehr!
present arms!{ Achtung! Gewehr auf Schulter!
shoulder arms!Fahrt das Gewehr — an! advance
arms!Fällt — das Gewehr! charge bayo-
nets!

Das Gewehr — über! slope arms!

Gewehr — hoch! port arms!

* In Arm — das Gewehr! support
arms!* In die Hand — das Gewehr! carry
arms!

These two motions are abolished.

Setzt die Gewehre — zusammen! pile
arms!An die Gewehre! Gewehr — in die
Hand! unpile arms!

TERMS.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

die Blazpatrone, or blinde Patrone,
blank cartridge
die scharfe Patrone, ball cartridge
das Pulver, gunpowder
die Kugel, the ball
die Spitzkugel, the conical ball

der Waffenrock, the tunic
die Schärpe, the scarf
der Uzafo (Schako), the shako
die Grenadiermütze, the bearskin cap
der Helm, the helmet
die Dienstmütze, the forage-cap
der Degen, the small sword
der Säbel, the sword
die Koppel, the belt
der Tornister, the knapsack
die Patronentasche, the cartridge-box
die Feldflasche, the canteen
der Brotsack, the bread-bag
die Trommel, the drum
das Signalhorn, the bugle
die Fahne, the stand of colours (infantry)

Chargirung, platoon-exercise
die Salve, the volley
das Rottenfeuer, file firing
die Scheibe, the target
Scheibenschießen, ball practice

Geladen! load!

No separate words of command for
the details of the motion.

Chargirt! prepare to fire a volley!

Fertig! ready!

An! present!

Feuer! fire!

Gahn in Ruh! half-cock arms!

Schwenkungen, wheeling
Achsschwenkung, wheeling on a pivot
fester Drehpunkt, halted pivot
beweglicher Drehpunkt, moveable
pivot

Rechts } schwenkt!
Links }

to the right } wheel!
to the left }

Reihen, obliquing
Einschwenken, wheeling into line

Halb rechts (links)—March! to the
right (left) oblique — forward!

TERMS.

Deployiren, deploying
 die Colonne, the column
 Rechts abmarschirte Colonne, column
 from the right front
 Links abmarschirte Colonne, column
 from the left front
 die Angriff-Colonne, the Prussian
 column of attack (in battle), is
 a double column of battalions,
 the column of the left battalion
 being from the right, and that of
 the right battalion from the left
 front, or *vice versa*.
 zerstreute Fechtart, skirmishing
 Schützenlinie, line of skirmishers
 plänkelein and Plänkler are also used
 to express "skirmishing," and
 "skirmishers."
 Abbrechen, diminishing the front
 Aufmarschiren, increasing the front
 das Carrée, the square
 im Hafen, en potence
 in Staffeln, en échelon.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

The English system of tactics differs
 too widely from the Prussian,
 to admit of all the words of com-
 mand being put in parallel.

CAVALRY.

Der Hengst, the full horse
 die Stute, the mare
 der Wallach, the gelding
 die Mähre, an abusive term for a horse
 die Schindmähre, a horse only fit for the knacker

der Rappe, the black horse
 der Schimmel, the white or grey horse
 der Apfelschimmel, the dapple grey
 der Rothschimmel, the roan
 der Schede, the piebald
 der Fuchs, the chestnut
 der Braune, the bay

der Widerrist, the withers
 die Mähne, the mane
 die Hacke, the hock
 die Fessel, the fetlock
 der Schwanz, the tail

das Brustbein, the brisket
 das Kreuz, the spine
 die Hüften, the quarters
 der Huf, the hoof
 das Hufeisen, the horse-shoe

der Bügel, the bridle
 die Stange, the bit
 die Trense, the snaffle
 die Schabracke, the housings
 der Mantelsack, the valise
 die Sporen (plur.), the spurs
 die Krippe, the manger
 der Häckerling, chaff

der Sattel, the saddle
 der Gurt, the girth
 der Steigbügel, the stirrup
 die Pferdebede or Roze, the rug
 die Reitpeitsche, the horsewhip
 die Kause, the rack
 die Streu, the litter.

Diseases and Defects of the Horse.

Der Roß, glanders
 die Maule, grease
 die Windgalle, windgall
 die Hornkluft, ringbone
 die Hornspalte, sandcrack

die Räube, the mange
 der Koller, the staggers
 der Knochenspath, bone-spavin
 die Hasenhacke, curb
 der Stollschwamm, capped hock.

TERMS.

Aufsitzen, to mount
 Absitzen, to dismount
 das Gewehr aufnehmen, to unsheath
 das Gewehr einstecken, to sheath the sword

WORDS OF COMMAND.

Fertig zum Aufsitzen — aufgesessen!
 Fertig zum Absitzen — abgesessen!
 Gewehr — auf!
 Gewehr — ein!

Die Gangarten, the pace.

TERMS.

Der Schritt, walk
 der Trab, trot
 der (kurze) Galopp, canter
 der gestreckte Galopp or Carrière, gallop

WORDS OF COMMAND.

Escadron—Schritt!
 Trab!
 Galopp — Marsch!

Marsch! Marsch! is the word of command for the charge.

Der Waffenrock, the tunic
 der Dollman, the hussar-jacket
 der Pelz, the pelisse
 scheitelschirte Hosen, pantaloons
 braided in front
 der Attila, the short hussar-tunic
 der Leibrock, the tail-coat
 der Helm, the helmet
 der Busch, the plume
 die Pelzmütze, the hussar-cap
 der Gajpha, the lancer's cap
 der preussische Hut, the cocked hat
 der Mantel, the mantle
 der Spenser, the shell-jacket
 Gold- (Silber-)treffen, gold (silver)
 lace

der Pallasch, the heavy cavalry sword
 das Portepée, the sword-knot of
 officers
 die Säbeltrödel, the sword-knot of
 the men (*la dragonne*)
 die Lanze, the lance
 der Karabiner, the carbine
 das Pistol, the pistol
 das Holster, the holster
 die Kartusche, the cartouche
 die Achselschnur, aiguillettes
 die Achselstücke, epaulets
 die Stulphandschuhe, gauntlets
 hohe Stiefel, jack-boots
 Sumarow-Stiefel, Hessian boots
 die Trompete, the trumpet
 die Standarte, the standard.

ARTILLERY.

Das Geschütz (generic name), cannon.

Das Feldgeschütz, field artillery	die Kanone, the gun
das Belagerungsgeschütz, siege —	die Haubitz, the howitzer
das Festungsgeschütz, garrison —	der Mörser, the mortar

The latter two descriptions of ordnance, are called *Burgeschütz*. The howitzers and mortars are still measured in Germany by the weight of the solid stone ball of the same size as the shell thrown by them. Their nominal weight is, therefore, *less* than their actual weight.

das Rohr, the gun (independent of the carriage)	die Lafette, the trail
das Bodenstück, first reinforce	die Achse, the axle-tree
das Zapfenstück, second reinforce	das Rad, the wheel
das lange Feld, the chase	die Nabe, the nave
der Kopf, the muzzle	die Speiße, the spoke
das Korn, the dispart-patch	die Felge, the felly
die Seele, the bore	der Ring, the tire
das Zündloch, the vent	die Schilbzapfenpfanne, the trunnion-hole
die Hinkel (plur.), the dolphins	die Nichtsohle, the elevating screw-box
die Traube, the button	die Nichtschraube, the elevating screw
die Schilbzapfen, the trunnions	der Nichtbock, the handspike shoe
die Bodenverstärkung, the breech ogee	das Grenzblatt, the handspike pin
die Bodenfriese, the base ring	der Nichtbaum, the handspike
das Mundstäbchen, the muzzle astragal	die Hemmfette, the locking chain
die Kammer, the chamber in howitzers and mortars	die Brustfette, the breast (advancing) chain
die Lunte, slow-match	die Proße, the limber
die Kartusche, the artillery-cartridge	der Munitionskasten, the ammunition-case
das Leitfeuer, the portfire	der Munitionswagen, the ammunition-waggon
die Schlagröhre, the tube	der Wischer, the sponge
die Reibschlagröhre, the friction tube	
der Zünder, the fuze	
die Wollkugel, solid shot	

das Hohlgeschöß, hollow shot	der Handbaum, the rammer
die Granate, the common shell (thrown by howitzers)	die Räumnadel, the priming iron.
die Bombe, the large shell (thrown by mortars)	Die Selbstschmelze, the forge.
die Spiegelgranate, shell with wooden bottom	
die Kartätsche, case-shot	
die Rakete, the rocket	
die Leuchtugel, the fire-ball	
die glühende Kugel, red-hot ball	

Recognosciren, to reconnoitre

aufnehmen, to survey.

Fortification, fortification.

Die Festung, the fortress	die Redoute, the redoubt
das Fort, the fort	das Ringenwerk, the tenaille
die Schanze, the fieldwork	der Laufgraben, the trench
der Wall, the rampart	die Sappe, the sap
die Brustwehr, the parapet (mostly a glacis)	die Mine, the mine
die Escarpe, the scarp	die Contremine, the counter-mine
die Contre-Escarpe, the counter- scarp	die Fladbermine, the fougasse
die Abfchung, the slope	die Bresche, the breach
die Krone, the crest	der Angriff, the attack
der Graben, the ditch	die Verttheidigung, the defence
die Grabensohle, the bottom of the ditch.	die Faszinen, fascines
	der Schanzkorb, gabion
	der Berhad, the abattis
	der Hinterhalt, the ambushade
	die Wolfegrube, trou-de-loup
Die Belagerung, the siege	spanische Reiter, chevaux-de-frise
die Schlacht, the battle.	die Zündwurf, saucisson.

Vorwärt, to advance

sich zurückziehen, to retreat.

Eine Festung berennen, to invest a fortress

die Festung ergiebt sich, surrenders; wird übergeben, is surrendered

eine Festung (Stadt) einnehmen, to take a fortress or a town

ein Wäldchen, ein kleines Dorf, ein Haus u. s. w. wegnehmen, to take a little
copse-wood, a village, a house, etc.; in fact, any detached
position

ein Land, eine Provinz erobern, to conquer a country, a province

den Feind beslegen, to conquer the enemy

die Niederlage, the defeat; der Rückzug, the retreat; der Sieg, victory.

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